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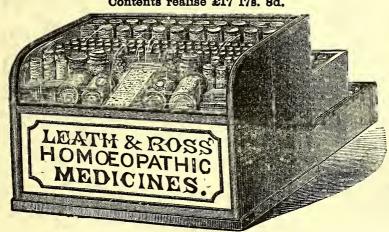
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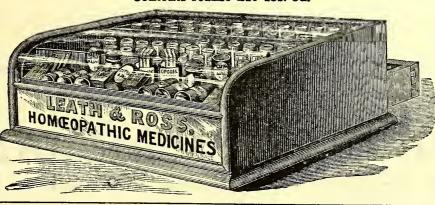
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The following are the principal contents of the July number :--

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Centennial International Exhibition Meda'—A "Person" in Tasmania (important decision under the Medical Act)—Friendly Societies in Victoria—Medical Practitioners on Counter Prescribing—The Pharmacy Board of Queensland—Artifebrin and Antipyrin—Strychnine in Suakehite—The New Zealand Medical Bill—Rabbit Poison—Expiring Trade Marks—Ana or AA.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

New South Wales. — Board of Pharmacy (official report of Monthly Meeting)—Pharmaceutical Society (official report of Monthly Meeting)—Comments on various matters—Miscellaneous and Personal Information— Trade Changes.

New Zealand.—Pharmacy Board (report of Monthly Meeting)—Midland Pharmacentical Association of New Zealand (official report of Special Meeting re Medical Bill)—Reports on pharmacentical matters, &c., from Auckland, Christchurch, and Timaru—Trade Items.

Queensland —Pharmacy Board (official reports of Special and Monthly Meetings)—Text of the first report of the Pharmacy Board of Queens'and presented to hoth Houses of Parliament—Pharmaceutical Society (official report of Monthly Council Meeting)—The Editor in Brishane.

South Australia.—Pharmaceutical Society (official reports of Monthly Council and General Meetings)—Miscellaneous Information and Trade

Tasmania.—Launceston Pharmaceutical Association (report of Special Meeting) - Full report of Important Case, "The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association v. Launceston United Friendly Societies' Dispensary"

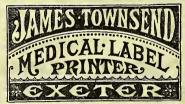
Victoria.—Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society (reports of Monthly Meetings)—Friendly Societies in Victoria (recort of case, "The Pharmacy Board of Victoria v. The Bendigo United Friendly Societies' Medical Institute and Dispensary")—General and Trade Notes.

Books Received-Correspondence-Patents applied for in all the Australasian Colonies.

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Drawers, 4 nests, 6 feet long each, containing 30 drawers in each nest, glass labels and glass knobs, 151. 10s. the lot, or would be divided. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Second-hand.—One-gallon black store hottles, gold labelled, 12s. per dozen; one specie jar, 31 in. total height, ornamental scroll label and ornamental glass cover, 11. 15s.; two specie jars, 23 in. total height, royal arms, with japanned cover and mahogany plinth, 41.; 1 ditto, 30 in. total height, glass gilt cover, royal arms, 21. 17s. 6d.; 1 ditto, 30 in. total height, specie, 21.8s.; 1 16-gallon carboy, cut stopper, 11. 16s.; 1 12-gallon cylinder carboy, 11. 5s.; 11 in. marble mortar and pest'e, 10s.; 1 quart tincture press, 7s. 6d.; 1 1-gallon ditto, 1l. 7s.; 1 6-gallon carboy and stand, 14s.; counter 6 ft. 81 in. long by 2 ft. 51 in., Spanish mahogany front, trusses and moulded edge: counter 11 ft. 10½ in. long by 2 ft. ¾ in., mahogany front, trusses and pilasters, 51. 10s.; 140 ft. run deal shelves, painted, black polished edges, 11. 10s. W. Hawke & Son, Shop Fitters, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

3 gross 1-ounce jars, as fig. 25 Maw; what offers?

35-inch Harness' right xylenite truss, quite new; what offers? 69/33.

Very choice oigars, 12s. 6s. per 100, cost 22s. Slater, Beeston Hill, Lee ls.

Sheep ointment mill; Clark's syphon stove, No. 6, new. Rainey, Chemist, Spilsby.

Will exchange Sharp's cherry tooth pastes, 6d., for B.P., '85. Lakeman, Melksham. Articulated skeleton, in excellent condition.

Cash offers to Wise, Chemist, Durham.

Gold-labelled shop rounds, shop jars, patents, and sundries. Clayton, Chemist, Oxford.

Several going patents, Mather's fly papers, desk, pill machine, &c.; send for list. Fowler, Portsea.

Air bed, pillow, and bellows, in box, s cond-hand, 30s.; also materia medica cabinet. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Bargain .- Pindar's 4 and 5 gr. pill machine, with piping press, nearly new, cost 101. 10s., for 61. 10s. cash. "Alpha,' 4 Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.

Bargain.-For sale, lemon and orange oils, byproducts from the fresh peels; capital perfumes for hair oils, pomades, &c.; 4s. per gallon. Hay, Chemist, Hull.

Herbert & Godfrey's spectacles to be sold, 15% under cost price :- 12 pairs super tinted, from 2 to 40, at 54s.; 20 pairs improved periscopic, from 2 to 48, at 42s.; 20 pairs aqua crystal, from 2 to 48, at 30s; 10 pairs aqua crystal, folders, from 8 to 36, at 30s.; 18 spectacle cases. Apply, Brunton, Chemist, 160 Earl's Court Road.

Musical box, 10 tunes, harp accompaniment good condition, what offers? Lakeman,

What offers for a quantity of narrow-mouthed white stone bottles, 5oz. and loz. ? Mangnall, Chemist, Manningham, Bradford.

Thousands of gorgeous polarising, brilliant opaque, and other entertaining microscope slides, for exhibition or study, 5s. dozen; approval; natural history books wanted in exchange; all who possess microscopes, at home or in distant lands, are invited to write; ridiculously cheap foreign parcelpost rates. Henry Ebbage, 344 Caledonian Road, London.

Mahogany counter case, plate-glass top and front. about 6 feet long, 2 deep, 8 inches high, 30s.; brass counter scales, Maw's fig. 1, on stand, drawer under, 8-inch pan, 20s.; set German silver catheters, morocco case, Maw's fig. 36-(eleven catheters), offers; electroplated mould, six suppositories, brass powder folder, fig. 64, and cork presser, fig. 90, 6s. Care, 105 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Under cost, to clear .- 28 lbs. gum arabic, small, but true, 2s; suppository mould, 6-15 grain, plated as Maw's, 5s.; 5 gross 3ij. syringes in turned wood cases, 27s., loose, 15s. doz.; vagina tubes (Higginson's), 3s. 6d.; one gross catheters, black, double webh, best make, 9s. doz, cost double; 2 gross 2-oz. pomade hottles, nickelled screw-caps, 13s. gross; packages free, cash with order. Gillman, 65 Euston Road, N.W.

Two Spamer's batteries, new, Maw's price 25s. cach; one ditto, 42s.; lot 3l. 5s., or exchange for musk or morphia. Several air cushious. exchinge for coated Blaud's pills. Two each male and female pewter urinals, for English oil lavender. Five 1 lb., three ½ lb. Du Barry's food; two 1s. 6d., two 2s. 6d. Benger's food; what offers? Shop lamp, frosted globe, with ball joint, cost when new 2/. worth 30s : sell 15s. delivered. Norris, Chemist, Burton-on-Trent.

WANTED.

Dental forceps, for cash. Send list to Lakeman, Dentist, Leyt nstone.

Mineral-water machine, Farrow's preferred; can wait a month; small space. 70/4.

The Chemist and Druggist for 1888, for binding; also copy for January 5, 1889. 15/15. Empty 5-lb. vaseline or petroleum jelly ti s.

Price to Nicholson, Chem'st, Darlington. Shop fittings, all descriptions, purchased for cash. Natali, 184 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Safe cure, hop bitters, Sequah's remedies, Jacobs oil, and other patents. 70/5.

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IMPROVED BELLADONA PLASTER.

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We have succeeded in greatly increasing the therapeutic value of

We have succeeded in greatly increasing the therapeutic value of Belladonna and other Plasters.

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Second.—By employing (in Belladonna Plaster) a more reliable extract of the drug than is commonly used.

The attention of manufacturers of Medicated Plasters bas hitherto been directed chiefly toward perfecting the mechanical excellence of their preparations, overlooking, to a certain extent, the real end and aim for which Plasters are made.

The extent to which counter-irritants, solvents, detergents, &c.. can be utilised in Plasters to produce a mechanico chemical alteration of the epidermis, thus rendering the skin more absorptive, has been largely if not entirely overlooked.

By the addition of Boracic Acid and a mild rubefacient to the regular Belladonna Plaster formula, several important advantages are secured. The fatty matter in the pores is dissolved by the detersive action of the former, and the glands are expanded and stimulated by the counter-irritative action of the latter, by which means not only is a larger proportion of the medicinal element of the Plaster absorbed, but the therapeutic effect is both increased and more rapidly obtained. therapeutic effect is both increased and more rapidly obtained.

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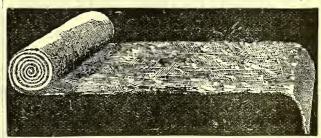
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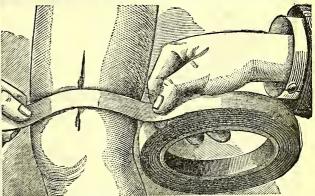


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The ammonium chloride is used to make the solution permanent so that the corrosive sublimate will not be precipitated by the organic matter usually contained in water. Each Tablet contains the requisite

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and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

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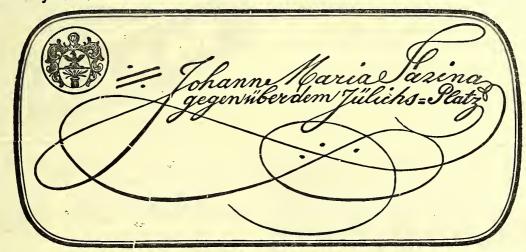
By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; Albert II, King of Saxony;



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In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 13s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra. 71 per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some

London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

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The following are the sizes of my bottles:-

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to one dozen.

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Has been tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a Germ Destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other experimented with (See "Journal of Chemical Industry, 1838, No. 3.) Of great value in CASES OF

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BEDFORD'S "SWEET

1/-, AT 6/6 PER

BEDFORD'S SWEET HONEYSUCKLE" SHAVING CREAM.

"Makes Shaving a Pleasure." 1/-, at 7/6 per dozen.

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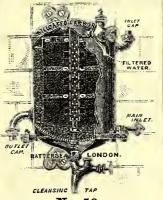
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The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT PROPERTY

Businesses Wanted. Businesses for Disposal. Premises to Let. Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

Partnerships. Situations Vacant. Situations Wanted Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENT'S for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 12 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the issue of the Saturday following.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE and crossed MARTIN & Co.

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price about £500.

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4.—LONDON, W.—Good position; first-class Business; returns last year £789; price £650; good house, &co., attached; part purchase-money may be paid by instal nents if wished.
5.—LONDON, W.—Main street; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,600 yearly, with good profits; large shop, well fitted, and good stock; vendor having other engagements will deal liberally with an immediate purchaser.
6.—MIDLAND COUNTY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with small Wholesale attached; returns nearly £2,000, with good profits; handsome shop and good stock; large house, very convenient; price about £1,750, cr valuation; part of purchase-money may be paid by instalments.
7.—BOUTH WALES.—Good townstalled.

instalments.
7.—SOUTH WALES.—Good town; good Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £500 yearly; large shop, well-fitted, and good stock, with convenient house; price about £450.

8.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Dispensing and Retail; first-class trade; held by vendor upwards of 16 years; receipts average £1,141; net profits £550 to £600; large handsome corner shop, well-fitted, and good stock; good house; full particulars on receipt of reference.

9.—SURREY.—Very attractive locality: receipts nearly £700, with good profits; business of good class; well-fitted shop and good stock; large house, garden, &c.; about £600 required.

10.—SOUTH COAST.—Death vacancy; situate in fashionable locality; receipts under manager about £400; well-fitted shop and good house; Business must be sold, any reasonable offer will be accepted.

11.—BUCKS.—Good Family, Retail, and Dispensing; no heavy trade; receipts nearly £600, with good profis; double-fronted shop and good stock; any reasonable offer will be accepted.

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Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and

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MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

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market town; returns £1,200; price about £800; targe and convenient house and premises.

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LIVERPOOL —Returns £8 week; good position for new docks; good house; price £270.

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LONDON.—Light Retail and Surgeon's Wholesale; returns £3,000; net profit £700: pric about £2,000.

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MANCHESTER.—Light Retail at good profits; returns £700;

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MR. SYDNEY GREENWOOD,

TRANSFER AGENT & TRADE VALUER, Pittville House, CLAPTON, N.E.

LANCS.-Wbolesale and Retail; returns £2,000; rent £40; profits 60 per cent.; cash trade; offer wantel.

WORCESTER.—Returns £750; rent £28; gool house and garden; well fitted and stocked; price £450.

STAFFS .- Returns £1,000; rent £40; Mixed Cash trade; rare chance for beginner; valuation.

HANTS.—Returns £500; low rent; chiefly Dispensing and Prescribing trade; price £400; a bargain.

 ${\tt LONDON.--}$ Handsomely fitted; good turnover and profit; price £450 to effect a sale; write for particulars.

VALUATIONS UNDERTAKEN AT FIXED CHARGES. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

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NORWICH.—For immediate disposal a genuine old-established Business; returns about £1,100; well-fitted sbop and good bouse; rent £42; small Branch attached; valuation. For particulars, apply to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

SURREY.—Attractive locality.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business with good opening for Dentistry; returns nearly £500 yearly; convenient house, well-fitted shop, and good stock; price £250. Apply at Messrs. Orridge & Oo.'s Offices, 52 Ludgate Hill, E.O.

CHEMIST'S Business.—For immediate disp-sal, the Business and Stock-in-trade of a Chemist and Druggist, established upwards of 60 years, and lately carried on by Leonard Thompson, Market Place, Thirsk: a splendid opportunity for a smart man. Apply, Robert Atlay, Mowbray House, Thirsk.

CHEMIST and Druggist's Business to be sold; undeniable position in densely-populated locality; capital house, which could be let off; shop with modern fittings; first-rate opening for an energetic man; rent £40; price £200, to include stock and all fixtures. Apply to Mr. Alfred Richards, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Tottenham.

A DVERTISER is desirons of disposing of his very profitable light Family ketail and Dispensing Business; successfully conducted for 15 years past; situated in a first-class locality, half an hour's ride from London; returns £1.00; cash required £800; good introduction. Full particulars of "Vendor," 5 South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

DEVONSHIRE.—A reliable Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £800, with a net profit of £350 per annum; well fitted and stocked; good position; price £550; every investigation courted, and a good introduction given; same hands many years. A., care of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, London.

Annual Coal district; established

Dispensing, and General Retail Business; ready-money; full prices; shop large and convenient, nicely-fitted and well-stocked; rent £26. Apply, "Iron," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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LANCASHIRE.—Seaside; an old-established Dispensing trade; returns £520; large and handsome pharmacy in excellent position; price, valuation of stock and fixtures.

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CHEMIST'S Business for disposal in the Suburbs of London; net profits for the last three years nearly £400. Apply, W., care of Battley & Watts, 32 Lower Whitecross Street, London.

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CENUINE O d-establ shed Business in small country town, 25 miles from London, pretty district; same hands quarter of a century; good family trade with dispensing, prescribing, and stationery; convenient house and offices; stable, greenhouse, and garden; rent £50; returns £900; price £500. B. F. D, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Mixed Business; ready-money trade; prescribing and teetb-extracting; good shop, returning over £500; plendid opening for Dentist and pushing man liking mixed trade; large and convenient house, with warebouse and storage; Patents £50 yearly; every investigation courted; owner means selling, and only bonâ-fide purchasers dealt with; to save all correspondence no other particulars will be given except to viewers; price £350, offer, or valuation. Apply, "Mixed," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In one of the best corner positions of a fashionable town.—A high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; full prices and very large profits; one Proprietary Article (registered) last year made a net profit of £120, without any advertising; letter orders received from all parts of England, and recommended by the medical profession; also many other popular Proprietaries, with an increasing sale; returns £950, increasing; large profits; a fair valuation only required; proprietor retiring. Apply, in first instance, to "Primus," Messrs. Orridge & Co., 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

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3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

F. J. BRETT is instructed by the owner to Sell by Tender the old established Business of Mr. J. Parkinson (who is entering the Wholesale), 11 Cross Cheaping, Coventry; the trade is Family Retail and Dispensing, with excellent Proprietary articles at more than the average profit; the shop is a prominent corner, 24 feet by 21, well-fitted and stocked; in busy thoroughfare and in good working order; the honse is large and commodious, and held on long lease; to an enterprising man this presents an opportunity seldom occurring of securing a really good-class connection, with plenty of scope for increase, on exceptional terms. Tenders will be opened by F. J. Brett at Coventry, on Thnrsday, September 12, at 4 P.M., unless previously sold. Tender forms and all particulars can be had of F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

TO LET.

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HOUSE and Shop, at 523 King's Road, Chelsea; just snited for a Chemist; no opposition; thickly-populated neighbourhood. Address, Mrs. Fairhall, 527 King's Road, Chelsea.

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IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREMISES, BURGES, COVENTRY,

IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREMISES, BURGES, COVENTRY,

IM R. JAMES WHITTINDALE is instructed by the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Bailey TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the Estate Rooms, Hertford Street, Coventry, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1889, at 6 o'clock in the Evening prompt, subject to con titions incorporating the common form conditions of the Birmingham Law Society, the very valuable and centrally situated FREEHOLD PROPERTY, Nos. 4 & 5, The Burges, Coventry, comprising an excellent Retail Chemist's Shop and commodious Dwelling House, with wholesale Drug Stores and warehouse at the rear. The Property is situated in one of the best thoroughfares in the city for business purposes, and was occupied by the late Mr. Thomas Bailey for over thirty years, where a most lucrative Wholesale and Retail Druggist's business has been carried on. Further particulars and permission to view may be had of Messrs. Woodcock & Co., Solicitors, or of the Auctionser, Coventry.

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FOR SALE, the entire second-hand Fittings of a Chemist's shop, including mahogany drawers, bottles, &c., for £25; particulars on application. Also nest mahogany drawers, 4 ft. by 4 ft., 45s.; ditto, 4 ft. 8 in., with shelving, 46 drawers, 75s.; 12 ft. range new mahogany drawers, glass labels and knobs, 190s.; sloping plate-glass case, 36 in. by 18 in., 35s.; ocunter, with mahogany top and drawers, 7 ft. long, second-hand, 30s.; handsome nearly new dispensing screen, 8 ft. 6 in. long, £10; 4 second-hand specie jars, 15s. cach; bent-front brush case, 25s.; desk and glass case, 55s.; four 4-gallon carboys, 40s.; 180 new gold-labelled hottles and jars, 190s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

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WANTED, by a Chemist, aged 35 (Minor and Hall), with thorough know.edge of first-class Dispensing and Store trade, Partner with capital (unqualified) to open a small Bisiness; or a Situation with view to purchase ou share system or by easy payments. Apply early to "Pharmacist," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street,

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WANTED, an Apprentice or Improver in a good-class Agricultural and Dispensing Business; every facility given for acquiring thorough knowledge of the business. "Ohenist," 16 Bedford Circus, Exeter.

WANTED to place as Apprentice (indoors) a well-educated son, 17 years, where one or more assistants are kept; passed Preliminary; Nonconformists and Wesleyans preferred. Address, William Butterfield, Chemist, Blackburn.

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WANTED, at once, Improver or Junior for Mixed business. W. A. Shephard, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Ripley, Derby.

WANTED, immediately, Improver or Junior for Drug Store trade; must be quick and obliging; aged 18 to 20. Apply, Mason & Co., King Street, South Shields.

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FOR a good-class Family Business, a gentleman as Dispenser, indoors; state height, experience, and salary required, and enclose carte. Thomas Padwick, Red Hill, Surrey.

WHOLESALE.—Clerk wanted. Apply, stating full particulars, age, last situation, salary, &c., to "Spes," 63/2, Office of The Chemist and Dauggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant (one kept), of steady and industrions habits: a good dispenser. Apply, stating age, salary, experience, &c., to W. L. Bridgman, St. Mary Church, Torquay.

and the second

SMART Junior Assistant wanted for counter; state age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo; not answered in 3 days declined. Wand's Drug Stores, Leicester.

To Dispensers.—Wanted at once a Dispenser (outdoors); must be qualified and under 35 years of age; no Sunday work. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to E. V. T., 136 Queen Victoria Street, E.O.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Junior Assistant required; three years' engagement at progressive salary; an Associate of Pharmacentical Society preferred. Apply to Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke, 198 Upper Whitecross Street, E.C.

DISPENSER.—Wanted, at once, by a firm of Surgeons, a young man as Dispenser and Bookkeeper; salary £25 per annum, with board, &c.; must be total abstainer. Apply, by letter, to Messrs, Sells & Russell, 109 High Street, Guildford.

ANAGER wanted, with view to succession, or a good Prescriber with about £30 can have immediate possession; working class, London, S.E.; owner got other appointment. Address, "Galen," care of Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AT once, a trustworthy Assistant; qualified, and capable of taking management of branch; unexceptionable references; one desiring permanency and having knowledge of photographic chemicals and apparatus preferred. J. Feavor, 71 Behemia Road, St. Leonards ou-Sea.

EARLY in September.—An Assistant (outdoors), about 25, accustomed to good-class Mixed Country business; must be good Prescriber and Extractor; short hours, no Sunday duty. Apply, stating usual particulars, salary required, and enclosing oarte, to W. I. Gradidge, Chemist, Drug Strees Andrew.

WANTED, at oncs, a Junior Assistant (one just out of apprenticeship preferred), for Mixed Country Business; indoors; no Sunday duty; easy hours, plenty of time for study. Apply with references and photo, stating age and salary required, to W. Pickering, Chemist (by Exam.), Crowle, near Doucaster.

WANTED Travellers in different parts of the United Kingdom for the sale of proprietary articles among the medical profession, chemists and druggists; must have good references; liberal commission. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to C. F. 320, care of Messrs. Deacon & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

MMEDIATE; a qualified Assistant, between 25 and 30; energetic Salesman, safe Dispenser and Prescriber; take entire management; indoors; moderate salary commencing; one desiring permanency; hours 8 to 9, no Sunday duty, Thursday half-holiday. Apply, stating full particulars to save correspondence, A. B. Frost. Beeston, Notts.

WANTED for India a young man (qualified) to assist in a Pharmacentical Dispensary; three years' agreement; must be acquainted with the photographic retail trade and possess some knowledge of photography; not required to photograph; a pastainer preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to P. H., 920, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street,

NEAR Greenwich.—A good Chemist and Medical Botanist, who can make business and get saleable Specialities, can have joint use of shop in first-class position free for six months; easy terms after; stock found, for services to be explained; or advertiser would take share in Chemist's in or near Woolwich. 43/31, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

A SSISTANT; 12 years' experience; Dispensing; aged 28. L., 5 Hamfrith Road, Stratford, E.

A SSISTANT or Manager; aged 39; single; height 5 ft. 8 in.; Minor. 266 Albany Road, Camberwell.

JUNIOR; aged 20; 5½ years' experience. Apply, Hall, 2 Park Lane, Aston New Town, Birmingham.

TRAVELLER; Town or country. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

VENING employment; London or suburbs; good London experience. W. Lucraft, Bloxham, Banbury.

UTDOOR engagement; London or suburbs; part or whole time; lady; Major. N., 69 Limes Road, Croydon.

JUNIOR or Improver; 4 years' experience; aged 22; good references. "Chemicus," 216 Columbia Road, Hackney Road, E.

SITUATION as Traveller for proprietary articles, &c. G Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EVENING work wanted in London after October 1; aged 24; unwich.

63

MPROVER; 2 years' experience. W. B., 73 Dennett's Road, Peckham, London,

AS Junior; London preferred. Address, D. S. Williams, Chemist, Smethwick,

A SSISTANT; aged 26; good London experience; good references.

Manager, Medical Hall, Northfleet.

CCUM-TENENS; town or country, about 28th; registered (40). Williams, Chemist, 70 Ledbury Road, W.

MANAGER or Senior; disengaged middle September; good references. "Qualified," Medical Hall, Llandudno.

IXED Country trade, Management wanted; aged 38; speak Welsh and English. T. G., 31 Baker Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR; London preferred; aged 21; nearly 5 years' town and country experience J. Gard, Boscastle, Cornwall.

JUNIOR (22) or Manage Branch; can extract teeth; used to Mixed business. Turton, 21 Embden Street, Hulme, Manchester.

A SSISTANT, outdoors; experienced; abstainer; 25. "Chemicus," Hampden House, Tottenham Road, Kingston, Portsmouth.

COUM TENENS.—Experienced; abstainer; disengaged September 3.
"Veritas," 10 Bond Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

NOMINAL safary accepted for situation up to October 7. "Exam.," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Assistant or Branch Manager; aged 37; married; good experience; moderate salary. "Minor," 61 Robin Hood Chase, Nottingham.

MANAGER, or any place of trust; Minor and Hall qualifications; town and country experience. W. H., 46 Windsor Road, Oldham,

WHOLESALE or Retail; as Manager or Traveller, in Mixed tradea; used to Pickles and Sauce Manufacturing. G. R., 31 Baker Street, Liverpool.

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AS Dispenser to Surgeon; few hours daily; thoroughly experienced; good references. H. G., Dispenser, Medical Department, General-Post Office.

WHOLESALE Druggist or Manufacturing Chemist.—Advertiser (22) has been with chemist 3 years. Marston, 74 Deacon Street, Walworth.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged 27th; references thoroughly satisfactory; experienced. Ch. W. Wiggin, 21 Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.

DISPENSER, &c., to Physician or Snrgeon; ontdoors; qualified; 18
—years' experience. T, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42
Cannon Street, E.C.

ADVERTISER wants Dispensing Practice; salary secondary; good —reference; experience; 22. Leighton, 13 Upper North Street, Caledonian Road, N.

DISPENSERSHIP or Branch Manager (qualified); Extractor, Prescriber, and Minor Surgery; aged 27. "Minor," Mr. Dugan, Chemist, Mount Street, Aberdeen.

ADVERTISER (22), accustomed to put up proprietary articles, &c., desires an engagement in similar capacity. "Zylo," 170 Lorrimore Road, Kennington Park.

WHOLESALE (London), as Traveller or Warehouseman; 10 years' practical experience (London); good references, &c. "Rhel," 19 Bark Place, Bayswater.

UNIOR; time for study or attend evening classes; dispensing; salary no object; excellent; references, 257, Office of The Chemist and Dauggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Traveller, or would accept foreign engagement; 18 years' experience; height 5 feet 11 inches. "Saccharin," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Assistant; ontdoors; 15 years' good experience; satisfactory references; aged 35. "Statim," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

AS Assistant (preferably where several are kept); first-class Retail and Dispensing; over 10 years' experience; aged 26; qualified; good references. A. P. S., J. Smale, Tees View, Middleton one Row.

A SSISTANT, part time, rear Square or College; careful Dispenser, Prescriber; fair French; phonographer; abstainer; nearly 23; well recommended. "Pericarp," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ENERGETIC, experienced Manager (outdoor), or Manager of Branch; married; no family; agd 32; successful prescriber, with thorough general knowledge; or would represent a good house as Town Traveller. H. C., 70 Finabury Park Road, N.

TRAVELLER.—A gentleman is open to represent a Drug house, sandries, perfumery, or specialities, &c., througa Ireland; long experience; references, &c., first-class. Address, "Hibernicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

TRAVELLER.—A gentleman, with large experience amongst the Medical and Veterinary professions, Chemists and Confectioners, will be open for engagement with good firm September 1. Apply, "Oxymel," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

STUDENTS' AIDS TO EXAMINATION.

PRELIMINARY.—Arithmetic and Metric System, 1s. How to Write an Essay, 3d. Cæsar Simplified, 1s. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d. MINOR.—Equations Simplified, 1s. Illegible Autographic Prescriptions, 1s. Notes on Dispensing, 1s. Prescriptions given at the Minor, 6d. "Chemist," care of Mr. J. Edwards, Wye, Kent.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. 32 Pupils passed the last Examinations.

OUR WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

We have prepared a set of forms for small advertisements (assistants wanted, businesses for disposal, exchange column, &c.). With these are attached tables of useful reference matter (Sale of Poisons, Postal Information, Annual Licences, Metric Weights, Measures, Medicine Stamps, Law and Public Offices, &c.). We shall be glad to send one of these sets to any subscriber who will send us an addressed postal wrapper (bearing a halfpenny stamp). As the object of this production is to encourage the insertion of such advertisements as we have named in The Chemist and Druggist, we hope this offer will be taken advantage of chiefly by those subscribers who are willing to use this journal whenever opportunities occur.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.





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Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

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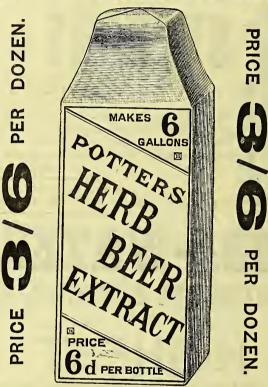
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Cmparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma. Trade Price 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/.

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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,
For the manufacture of the Finest Aërated Hop Ale,
This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown,
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December 15, 1888.

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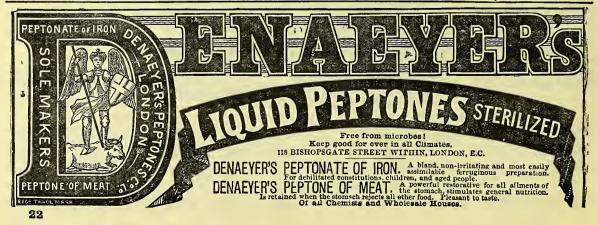
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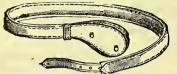
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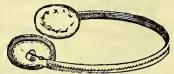


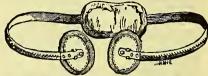
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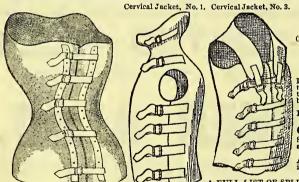
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Supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted The Chemist and Druggist as their official organ:—

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
The Midland Fharmaceutical Association of New Zealand

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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ADVERTISEMENTS of situations vacant and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., will be received by us up till the first post on Friday morning.

MR. HARRY V. DAKERS, our agent for the United States, has removed his office from Liberty Street to 24 Union Square, New York.

Subscribers' Addresses.—In order to ensure uninterrupted delivery of The Chemist and Druggist to subscribers who may be changing their address, notice of such change should be received by the Publisher not later than *Monday* of the week in which the journal is to be sent to the new address.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Our office in the Paris Exhibition is No. 9, the British Section of the Liberal Arts Gallery, where subscriptions can be paid or single copies purchased by persons connected with the drug trade. Our representative there, Mr. Lord, speaks French fluently, and will be pleased to render any assistance in his power to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

foreign and Colonial.

THREE Milan pharmacists have just been sentenced to fines of from 250 to 300 lire, and their assistants to fines of 51 to 100 lire, together with the costs, for having manufactured and sold fraudulent imitations of Hunyadi Janos water.

VICTORIAN DRUG DUTIES.—It has been proposed in the Victorian Legislature to admit duty free the following drugs now dutiable:—Carbolic, oxalic, and pieric acids; aloes, cannabis indica, faba amara, grains of paradise, potassium (bromide), potassium (iodide), and quassia. Perfumery to be increased from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Consumption of Quinine into the United States between January 1 and August 3 have been 1,877,614 oz., against 997,200 oz. during the corresponding period of 1888. In St. Louis and other districts liable to malarial fever quinine is said to be in better demand this year than in any previous scason.

THE trade in kola nuts in the British settlements of Gambia (West Coast of Africa) is increasing. The imports during the year 1887 were 356,579 lbs., and in 1888 409,735 lbs. The import duty of 1d. per lb. on the nuts has recently been reduced to $\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

The German Customs duties yielded 290,160,365m. in 1888, against 270,446,981m. in 1887. Drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs together brought in 1,022,798m., and 1,000,074m. respectively. The most remunerative articles of this class are dyewood extracts, from which was collected last year 181,845m.; bleaching-powder, 175,233m.; lacquers and varnishes, 117,220m.; glue, 67,299m.; caustic soda, 66,948m., and oil varnishes, 63,240m.

INSECT FLOWER GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—It appears that insect flowers (Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium) are now being grown on a large scale in California, and that the powdered flowers are sold in that State under the name of buhach. The plant was first introduced into California about twelve years ago by a Mr. Mileo, a native of Dalmatia, who succeeded, after some trouble, in growing the plant on an extensive scale, and in 1880, associating himself with other capitalists, established the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company. At the present time the company have about 300 acres of this plant under cultivation at their farm near Atwater, Merced County, California, and own mills for grinding the dried flowers to powder at Stockton, near San Francisco. The cultivation of the *Pyrethrum* requires careful and intelligent supervision, and it cannot be grown successfully without irrigation. It requires three years from the time of sowing to grow plants capable of producing a paying crop of flowers, and then they will bear from four to five years longer. It is at its prime, however, in its fourth or fifth year. The plant grows about thirty inches high, and is set out in rows four feet apart, and from fifteen to twentyfour inches apart in the rows. The flowers are harvested towards the latter part of May. The stalks are cut just above the roots, and the flowers stripped from them by passing the plants through a kind of comb. The detached flowers fall into a box below, and are carried to the dryingground, where they are spread on sheets and exposed to the rays of the sun during the day, being repeatedly turned over in the meanwhile. They are covered during the night to prevent their absorbing moisture, as the perfect drying of the flowers is most important in order to retain the volatile oil which gives the powders its insecticide properties. It is also very necessary that this operation should be done quickly, and that the flowers during the drying process should be protected from moisture. A slight dew falling upon the flowers at this time will injure their colour, and reduce their strength as an insect-destroyer. In this respect the Californian-grown flowers are said to be better cured, and, consequently, more valuable than those produced in Dalmatia, the particular conditions of soil and climate in California. being extremely favourable to the growth and curing of plants rich in the essential oil which renders them so destructive to insect life.

Metropolitan Reports.

DEATH FROM CHLORAL.—A Manchester commercial traveller was found dead in Kensington Park Gardens, on Friday afternoon last, and near him was an empty bottle which had contained chloral. Medical cyidence at the inquest went to show that he had died from coma following a large dose of the drug.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—This large trading body, which has 5,046 members and 37,907 ticketholders, reports sales for the half-year ending June 30 to the amount of 849,417*l*. The gross profit on this business was 111,205*l*, and the working expenses reached 87,281*l*., or 10\frac{1}{4} per cent. on the sales. The stock on June 30 was valued at 294,183*l*.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—A child named Sidney Herbert Butchart, the two-year-old son of the chief at the Waterloo Road Fire Brigade station, went to the cupboard and drank a portion of the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid. He was at once taken to the hospital, but died about an hour afterwards from the effects of the poison. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CRICKET.—S. Maw, Son & Thompson's C.C. v. Army and Navy Stores (York House).—The above match was played on Saturday last, at the Half Moon, Putney, and after a well-contested game resulted in a win for the latter by 1 run. Score:—

S. M. S. & 1	<i>r</i> .		Army and Navy.	
Framptou, b Viall		27	Arnold, b Burningham	1
A. Burningham, run out		5	Stowell, b Burningham	0
Buxton, b Clisby		3	Read, c Laurence, b Burningham	6
Robson, b Viall		0	Chapman, b Hopley	7
Moring, b Chapman		0	Clisby, lbw, b Robson	7
Howard, b Viall		3	Temple, b Robson	4
Hopley, b Viall		4	Martin, not out	11
Masters, b Chapman		4	Pennefather, b Robson	4
Cooper, c and b Clisby		0	Viall, b Howard	5
Harmer, b Viall		0	Gallagher, b Howard	0
Lawrence, not out		1	Johns, st Laurence, b Howard	0
Extras		11	Extras	14
m		_		_
Total		58	Total	59

ROBBING A CHEMIST.—At Dalston Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Bros, Joseph Henry Banks, aged 17, was charged with stealing, on June 27, 447, gold and silver, entrusted to him to take to the bank, the moneys of his master, Samuel George Jones, chemist, of 386 Kingsland Road. Prosecutor stated that prisoner was in his service for fifteen months. On June 29 he (witness) gave the lad 441. 24l. in gold, and 20l. in silver-to pay into the bank of Robarts & Co. This was at 10.30 in the morning. He had a shilling to pay his fare, and should have been back in an hour and a half. At 12.30 the lad had not returned, and then witness went down to the bank, ascertained that the lad had not been there, and immediately gave information to the police. Police Sergeant Gobby, of the G division, deposed to going to Glasgow to apprehend the prisoner, where he had given himself up. Prisoner had no money whatever in his possession, and said on the way to London that he had spent all the money, with the exception of 11l., in enjoying himself. He said he went to Gravesend, thence to Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, and was robbed of 11l. in Manchester. In reply to the magistrate, prisoner pleaded guilty. Prosecutor said prisoner was the best boy he ever had, and he could not account for the robbery. He was an orphan, and he could not say if there was anything behind. The Magistrate: I will remand him for inquiries. You, prosecutor, need not attend again.

BEFORE USE—AND AFTER.—Tonsorial Artist: "You vant to try some of mine patent hair tonic; your hair was got thin on top already." Customer: "Why don't you try it on yourself? You're balder than I am." Tonsorial Artist: "Ya; but I rebresent 'before using.' Look at dot barber py der next chair; he rebresents 'after using two bottles.' Ve know our peeznes, ain't it?"

Probincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.

BATH.

THE FULLER'S EARTH TRADE.—A dispute which came before Mr. Justice Charles in the Crown Court at the Bristol Summer Assizes on Monday revealed some interesting facts respecting the business in fuller's-earth. Mr. C. R. Daines, late manager of the Midford Fuller's-earth Works, sued Mr. Garrett, the owner of the works, for the sum of 2301. 16s. 9d., which he said was due to him for commission. He had been manager from January 7, 1886, to September 19, 1887, and the total amount he had received for his services during that time had been 2561. 2s. 7d. The defendant had bought the works from a company in liquidation for 2,6601. Plaintiff had been the manager for the company. His payment was to be a proportion of the profits. For the defence a bond was produced which precluded the plaintiff under penalty of 1501. from preparing, refining, and working fuller's-earth within fifty miles of Bath, and it was contended that plaintiff had forfeited that penalty by selling fuller's-earth since he had left the employment of the defendant. The judge held that the plaintiff was prevented carrying on the trade or business of preparing, refining, or working fuller's-earth, but there was no prohibition with reference to dealing in the article when prepared, refined, or worked. He found, therefore, against the counter-claim entered by the defendant, but he referred plaintiff's claim to a referee to ascertain the profit.

LEARNING THE PHARMACY ACT.—Mr. R. D. Commans is a chemist as well as a J.P. He was on the Bench on August 10, when a young man was charged with having attempted to commit suicide. Among the evidence given, James Atkinson Thompson, assistant at the Bath Drug Stores, Abbey Churchyard, said prisoner came into the shop and asked for an ounce of laudanum, saying that it was for his teeth. Witness's suspicions were aroused by Baker asking if the drug were full strength, and after pouring out the ounce he told him a pennyworth would be sufficient for him, and was going to take some back, but prisoner got the bottle, and went off with it without his change. Mr. Thompson followed him, and when the young man was trying to drink the laudanum he knocked the bottle from his hand, and thus probably saved his life. It was supposed, however, that he had drunk about two drachms. Mr. Commans interrupted this witness as follows:—Mr. Commans: Do you supply laudanum without a witness? Witness: I don't think a witness is necessary. Mr. Commans: Not for laudanum? And ultimately, after the prisoner had been remanded the clark asked the witness. The more relationship. remanded, the clerk asked the witness Thompson whether he had ever read the Pharmacy Act. He replied that he had several times. The clerk thereupon asked Thompson how it was he did not know that under one of the sections it was unlawful to sell laudanum to a person unknown. Thompson said he had been five years in the trade, and he had never seen sales of laudanum registered; he thought it was only necessary to label the bottle "Poison" and to caution the buyer. Mr. Commans hoped that this would be a guide to the witness in the future. When the case came on for hearing on Saturday last Mr. Commans announced that he had been in error, and he took that opportunity of the beautiful property for his regret for his mistake. stating his regret for his mistake. He must still express his surprise that any chemist in Bath should so far have overlooked the usage of his calling as to supply so large a quantity of poison to a stranger without a prescription from a medical man.

In the local papers also a letter has been published by Mr. A. F. Collis, manager to the Bath Drug Company, quoting a letter from the clerk admitting his error. Mr. Collis says, and we agree with him, "It does seem remarkable that Mr. Commans, in his position as magistrate (and himself a chemist), should display such ignorance of the Pharmacy Act, and should make a statement calculated to bring our business into disrepute. We consider that our assistant, instead of being publicly censured, should have been highly com-

mended, for owing to his promptitude and forethought the man's life was probably saved."

BIRMINGHAM.

AN APPARATUS FOR DISINFECTING CLOTHES, &c., such as was figured in a recent number, has been in use at the Birmingham Workhouse for nearly twelve months. It is popularly called the "patent bug separator" by the officials.

THE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION COMMITTEE have lighted Broad Street up to the Bingley Hall, and amongst the tradesmen who have taken advantage of this supply, and have got a large incandescent lamp ablaze over their shop door, are Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, chemists, Easy Row.

CUBIC NITRE is largely taking the place of ordinary nitre in this district, especially for all ordinary purposes, such as salting hams, &c. Stock should be examined, for agents supply the cheaper article for "nitre" unless otherwise expressed.

THE CHEMIST AND THE VACCINATION LAWS.—There has lately been some opposition to the vaccination laws manifested in Birmingham, and some months back Mr. Charles Mantell, jun., chemist and druggist, Cregoe Street, and Mr. R. Simpson, furniture broker, Hurst Street, were summoned before the city magistrates for refusing to have their children vaccinated. Orders were made but were not complied with. They were summoned again on Wednesday of last week for having disobeyed the orders and were each fined 7l. and 8s. costs. They declined to pay, and a distraint was authorised by the court, and on Friday last goods of both the defendants were seized.

HANLEY.

No STAIN ON SEQUAH.—A man named Josiah Wade, aged 63, died here on July 24, and a rumour got about that his death was caused by drinking some of Sequah's external application in mistake for the "Prairie Flower." An inquest was held, and adjourned for a post-mortem examination, and concluded on Friday last. The evidence of Mr. Walter Johnson, M.R.C.S., and of Mr. Arthur Goodwin, M.R.C.S., showing that death occurred from a clot of blood in the aorta, caused by acute inflammation of the lung, stopping the action of the heart. A solicitor representing Sequal (Limited) was present. The Coroner (Mr. J. West Jones) referred to the report which had been spread about, and said that the result of the post-mortem and the analysis, a report of which he was going to read, showed that the statement with regard to Sequah's application had no foundation. No doubt the man got out of bed and returned to it in the dark, having had time to drink something, which, however, it was very improbable he had done. When back in bed he screamed out and died before help could be obtained. Mr. Jones then proceeded to read the report of Mr. James Baines, of Hull, analyst to the borough of Hanley. After describing the state of the bottles of Sequah's preparations, which he stated he received securely sealed, he went on to say that he had analysed the contents of the bottle marked "Prairie Flower," and detected the presence of a weak alkali, together with a vegetable extractive and a small quantity of alcohol. Its very hot flavour was doubtless due to the presence of a amall quantity of capsicum. Poisonous alkaloids were proved to be absent. The other bottle, described as "Sequah's Oil," contained a preparation which was a simple embrocation, and appeared to consist of a natural oil of camphor in connection with turpentine. He searched for poisons with a negative result, as in the case of the "Prairie Flower." The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

HULL.

SEQUAH, who is here, is very indignant with Taylor's Drug Company. This latter firm makes a great display of Sequah's remedies, and also exhibits two telegrams apparently from Sequah's firm, asking them to withdraw stock. In an advertisement in the Hull papers Sequah says that certain storekeepers in Hull (referring probably to Taylor's)

who have obtained a supply of his preparations are selling the same without his authority or permission, and demands 100l. for withdrawing the same. Sequah therefore announces that he declines to be imposed upon in this way, but will instead reduce the price of his remedies to the public generally to less than wholesale rates, and will during his stay in Hull sell three bottles for 4s.

LEICESTER.

"LAUDANUM POLL," for years well known locally as a confirmed laudanum drinker, took too much last week. She had bought $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and is believed to have taken it all. She died the same day. Her name was Annie Eliza Tattercr, and her age 39.

LIVERPOOL.

THE PRICE-LIST.—For some time past a committee appointed by the council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association has been busy preparing the ninth edition of the Pricelist, which is now largely used far beyond the limits of the city and neighbourhood. The work has undergone complete revision, and considerable alterations have been made with a view of bringing it up to date. It will be in the hands of the printer shortly.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.—An abundant supply of water is of considerable importance to the inhabitants of large towns, and especially to the chemists and druggists. Up to sixty years ago Liverpool was very inadequately provided by the wells in Duncan Street and a series of wooden pipes. This has been considerably improved, but some few years ago it was decided to draw the supply from North Wales. The Vyrnwy scheme is now near completion, and a recent return states that up to June 30 the cost had been 1,929,453*l*. 1s. 5*d*.

SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.—ANOTHER CHEMIST FINED.—William Fawcett, chemist, New Ferry and Bebington, was summoned for selling methylated spirits of wine at his Bebington shop without having a licence to do so. The case was proved by Mr. Palliser, Inland Revenue officer, and Miss Palliser, his daughter. Defendant admitted the offence, but said he thought the licence for the New Ferry shop would cover both places. He had, however, instructed his assistant not to sell the spirit, but he had done so contrary to orders. Defendant was fined 5s. and 10s. 6d. costs.

COCAINE IN A HOSPITAL.—A girl named Elizabeth Gallagher, 17 years of age, had for three months past been a patient at the Mill Road Infirmary, and was subject to fits. Occasionally she used to perform light duties in the house of Dr. Chapman. On Saturday morning she informed a waitress that she had swallowed some liquid out of a bottle which she had found on a mantelpiece in the house. She then said, "Good-bye," but on being asked why she had taken the liquid she did not answer. A few minutes later she was found sitting on a chair in the pantry, when she had a fit from which she never rallied. It appeared that she had taken a solution of cocaine. Dr. Chapman could not say this was a poison, but it would induce fainting. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was given.

A CHEMIST WHO MADE A FORTUNE.—On Wednesday, August 15, the funeral took place at Conway of Mr. F. G. Jones, who died at his residence on the previous Sunday, at the age of 73. He was a native of South Wales, and formerly carried on business as a chemist in Liverpool. Having accumulated a fortune he retired from business, and bought the Bryncorach estate, upon which he built a fine mansion, and for years past he had been engaged in improving his estate by building cottages for his numerous tenants. He was a large shareholder in the †London and North-Western Railway Company, and for some years a member of the Conway Town Council.

ARSENICAL PICK-ME-UP. — A representative of the Evening Echo has been interviewing the proprietor of McGuffie & Co., Mr. T. Kirby, with regard to matters bearing on the Maybrick case, and was informed that, although they had from time to time dispensed prescriptions and supplied draughts to Mr. Maybrick, in none of them was there any arsenic. He had no experience of any person taking arsenic as a matter of habit. Mr. T. F. Abraham, who was also inter-

viewed, supported the above statements, and further said he did not believe that any such habit existed in Liverpool. His firm had dispensed many prescriptions for the deceased gentleman, but they were all nerve tonics or stomachic remedies, and in none of them was arsenic contained. He was not aware of fly-papers being used for cosmetic purposes. Mrs. Maybrick appears to have patronised Messrs. Symes & Co.'s Bold Street pharmacy occasionally for her toilet requirements, but on no occasion did she attempt to obtain arsenic. The chemist referred to in your editorial last week was Mr. Heaton, not Stanton, as the name was erroneously printed in some of the London reports of the trial. Since closing his Exchange Street business eighteen months ago, Mr. Heaton has conducted a business at Waterloo. It will be remembered that he only recognised Mr. Maybrick as his customer from a portrait in a newspaper. It seems strange, if that were Mr. Maybrick, that he should discontinue the arsenic habit after Mr. Heaton left Liverpool.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

DEATH OF ONE OF SEQUAH'S INDIANS—One of Sequah's Mohawks, named Moses Carpenter, died here last week from pneumonia, and was buried on Sunday. Extraordinary interest was taken in the funeral. The body was borne from the infirmary in the famous gorgeous car, the coffin being covered with wreaths and floral tributes which had been sent by grateful patients to St. Paul's Church, where a full choral service was conducted by the vicar. The route to the cemetery where the interment took place was lined by thousands of people, and at the graveside, where the service was conducted by the Rev. J. F. Ellerby, curate of St. Paul's, it was estimated that over 10,000 people had congregated. Indeed, so great was the crush that several women fainted. The coffin was borne to the grave by six of Sequah's attendants, attired in Indian costume, while Sequah himself, with four Indians, followed as the principal mourners. The attendance at the funeral is said to have been the biggest that has ever been known in the town. The deceased was of the Christian religion.

NEWARK.

Messrs. Quibell and the Johnstown Disaster.—When the appalling calamity at Johnstown took place, Messrs. Quibell Brothers, of this town, promptly despatched a thousand gallons of their disinfectant as a free contribution. The Great Northern Railway Company, the Allan s.s. Line, and the Pennsylvania Railway conveyed the consignment without any charge. Messrs. Quibell have lately received a letter of acknowledgment from the State Board of Health thanking them heartly for their very acceptable gift. No one firm, the letter states, has made so liberal a contribution in either money or material. As an expression of sympathy from brethren in a distant land its value is greatly enhanced. It arrived at a fortunate time. After a month's incessant labour so much of the town as had not been swept away was clear of the tangled mass of débris, consisting of houses, passenger-coaches, freight-cars, locomotives, furniture, trees, bridges, corpses, and carcasses, which encumbered them up to the very roofs of the houses. The disinfectant would be used as a street sprinkler, and it was hoped would be successful in preventing the outbreak of disease.

SHEFFIELD.

ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKING.—Samuel Smith, a labourer, appeared before the Stipendiary on August 15, and was asked to explain why he was coming up through the grating of the cellar of Mr. W. H. Calton's chemist's shop in Gibraltar Street on the previous night. Awaiting a satisfactory answer Samuel is in prison.

STOCKTON.

WEAK SPIRITS.—At the Police Court on Monday, Mr. F. A. Graham, druggist, Mill Lane, was charged with selling adulterated aromatic spirits of ammonia. Mr. Thomas appeared for the Corporation, Mr. Iangley defended Graham.

Inspector Pearson put in the county analyst's (Mr. Stock's) certificate, which showed the chemical to be 36 per cent. deficient in ammonia. For the defence, Mr. John Samuel Linford, of Hull, manager of the laboratory of Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltney, from whom the spirit was purchased, gave evidence to the effect that the sample had not been adulterated in the ordinary sense, but that the deficiency had been caused by the frequent removal of the stopper of the bottle for the purpose of sale. He had analysed some and found it deficient in spirit to the extent of 28 per cent. only. Considering the time Mr. Graham had had the ammonia, and its volatile character, 28 per cent. deficiency was only an average deficiency. There had been no adulteration, because it was impossible to adulterate it with anything cheaper than itself. Water would turn it milky, and if they added rectified spirits it would be as dear as the article itself. The Clerk advising that drugs were required to be a certain standard, and the article having been proved and admitted to be beneath it, the Bench imposed a fine of 6s. and costs.—William Hardcastle, chemist, was summoned for selling adulterated nitrous ether said to be deficient in proof spirit 60 per cent., but on the application of Mr. Hunton the case was adjourned for defendant to obtain an analysis from Somerset House.—Henry T. Clennett, of the Enterprise Inn, was charged with selling whisky adulterated 11·23 under proof. Defendant pleaded that 25 per cent. of water was allowed, and that it had been badly mixed, so that some people would get it too weak and some too strong. (Laughter.) Fined 1l. and 1l. 12s. costs.

TIVERTON.

A SUICIDAL CUSTOMER .- On Thursday of last week a man named James Doble, subject to epileptic fits, went to Mr. Rossiter's shop and asked for a draught that would quickly put an end to his existence as he was tired of life. Mr. Rossiter tried to persuade him to put such an idea out of his head. A customer entered the shop, and Doble hurriedly left, but Mr. Rossiter followed him. He next went to Mr. Tritton's, another chemist, for a powder that would kill him. Being unable to get it, he went towards the river Lowman, and there Mr. Rossiter, who continued to follow him, had to hold him to prevent his getting over the bridge into the water. Doble then attempted to get under the feet of a horse that was passing, but, failing in the attempt, made for the canal. By this time Mr. Rossiter was able to hand over the pursuit to a constable who followed him. After trying to get under the wheels of a waggon, Doble attempted to cut his throat with a pocket knife. He was then taken in charge by the constable, and subsequently brought before the magistrates. A doctor had examined him, and considered that he was not responsible for his actions. He was having 1s. 6d. from the parish, and that was all he had to live upon. He was very weak. The magistrates remanded him for a week, and directed the superintendent to give him nourishing food.

IRELAND.

ZOEDONE has just been reintroduced into Dublin, and is selling rapidly at $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per bottle.

A PATENT-MEDICINE department has been opened at Messrs. Calvert's stores, Rathmines Road, Dublin.

THE chairs of chemistry and botany in Trinity College, Dublin, carry salaries of 500%, and 300% per annum respectively.

THE Irish kelp industry is in full swing in the neighbour-hoods of Ennis and Kilrush, large quantities being disposed of as low as 80s. per ton.

A NEW drug establishment has been opened during this week at Donnybrook, under the title of the "Donnybrook Drug Hall," by Mr. William Little.

"Some Esau's brother's lubricant" was a few days ago asked for at the counter of a Dublin pharmacy. The assistant knew what to supply.

It is proposed to hold an international exhibition at Dublin towards the end of next spring, and if sufficient

"sinews of war" be forthcoming the show will be on a gigantic scale.

TENDERS for drugs and medicines are invited by the governors of the Ardee Union. The usual form of application, containing the names of two solvent securities, must be received before Tuesday, August 27.

THE governors of the Apothecaries' Hall have just officially notified their customers and the general public that they have appointed Mr. Jerrod to be manager of their establishment.

THE Board of Guardians of the Dingle Union invite tenders for a twelvemonth's supply of drugs and medicines for the workhouse and four dispensaries. Applications to be received not later than Saturday, August 31.

AT Falcarragh last week a child (3), belonging to a Mrs. Sweeney, drank 2 oz. of strong tincture of iodine, which had been carelessly left beside it. Dr. Joyce, being at once notified, administered the proper antidote, and saved the child's life.

THERE died at Fermoy last week a remarkable old woman named Mrs. Bayley, who for many years was the local authority for diseases of all kinds. Her treatment consisted in the application of certain herbs and ointment, and numberless cures are recorded.

As an evidence of the faith-healing belief which exists throughout the country districts of Ireland, it is interesting to note that on Thursday week (Lady-day) over forty thousand persons visited the Knock shrine. The number of cures, however, is not recorded.

THE guardians of the Lurgan Union are open until August 29 to receive sealed tenders for a year's supply of drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances for the workhouse and seven dispensaries throughout the district. Several Belfast wholesale houses are in the field.

An enterprising Phibsboro' pharmacist has for the past week taken the feminine heart by storm by displaying an extensive advertisement of the wonderful properties of his "Zilloflorabalm," a specific warranted to work wonders with the passé beauty of society belles, the recipe of which he offers at the modest sum of six denarii sterling.

A MODERATELY-LARGE Italian warehouse in Dublin, whose chief business has hitherto been the sale of butter, cheese, &c., has within the past few days sunk its individuality in favour of the more pretentious title of the "Irish and Continental Co-operative Stores," and has developed into a rival to the neighbouring druggists. A cutting price-list of patent medicines has been issued.

"HYSTERIC" FEVER AT THE PHŒNIX PARK ENCAMPMENT.—It is stated that the ambulance car arrives every morning to convey some of the men to hospital, suffering, it is alleged, from "hysteric" fever. It is certain that numbers of the men have been sent to hospital suffering from rheumatism and other ailments caused by lying in damp tents.

SEVERAL Dublin chemists were last week victimised by a well-dressed young lady, who, after giving in each shop a substantial order for toilet requisites and essences of various kinds, directed them, with the bills, to be sent to Fitzwilliam Square, and added that she would herself take one or two articles for immediate use. When the goods came back from Fitzwilliam Square the chemists understood the transaction. The lady gave the names of Desmond and Cameron.

THE rules of the Irish Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association just issued explain that the object of the organisation is "the protection of the legitimate interests of Irish pharmaceutical chemists from unfair attacks and encroachments, and the promotion of the common welfare." The annual subscription, 5s. in advance, is due on each July 1. General meetings are to be held on the second Wednesday in each month, at the offices of the Pharmaceutical Society, 11 Harcourt Street.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION (DUBLIN BRANCH).—The following is a copy of the letter recently received from the Solicitor-General for Ireland, in reply to the memorial lately forwarded by the Association:—"House of

Commons. My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. You will readily understand that at the present advanced stage of the session no new legislation of importance is likely to be attempted. I should be very happy to meet members of your body in the interval between the present session and the next, when I hope, to be in Dublin, and when the matter can be discussed with a view to bringing it under the notice of the Government. Yours faithfully, D. B. Madden. J. J. Dowling, Esq."

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

CRICKET.—The members of the Athletic Club played a match in the Banter Park on Wednesday afternoon against eleven drapers. The scores were: Drapers 97, chemists 39.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the association was held in Mather's Hotel on Tuesday evening, Mr. John Forsyth, president, in the chair. There was a good attendance. After hearing a report from the secretary respecting the probable cost of renting and furnishing rooms, it was agreed that the committee should secure and furnish one or other of the places mentioned. Several letters were read offering prizes to be competed for by the members. One was from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., offering a copy of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy" for the best essay on "Progress in Pharmacy." The secretary was instructed to ascertain the conditions on which these prizes were to be given. The secretary intimated that Mr. William Gilmour, chairman of the Scotch Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society, had kindly consented to deliver the inaugural address to the association in October.

EDINBURGH.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—On Sunday morning a shoemaker named Henry Macleod, living in Baxter's Close, Lawnmarket, drank a quantity of carbolic acid from a bottle which he believed contained alcohol. He was taken to the Infirmary, but died on the road. He was about 40 years of age.

Post-officism.—Messrs. Thomas Symington & Co., chemists, Beaverbank, Edinburgh, having advertised in the Edinburgh Evening News, received from the office of that paper a packet containing forty-three replies. The packet weighed 12 oz., had been intended to be forwarded by parcel post, but had only two stamps on it, and had got mixed with post letters. It was presented with a demand for 5s. 10d., and the following written on the wrapper:—

This wrapper contains 14 redirected letters and 29 wholly unpaid letters from different persons, each of which should have been redirected, prepaid, and posted singly.

		s.	d.
29 wholly unpaid letters at 2d. each	••	4	10
14 redirected letters at 1d. each		1	2
		-	
		6	0
Deduct postage paid	••	0	2
		5	10

The entire packet weighs over 12oz.

GLASGOW.

DEATH FROM STALE FRUIT.—Little John Frazer, son of a carpenter residing at Broomielaw, ate some stale fruit he found in the street. Death ensued shortly after.

THEFT OF PLATINUM.—On August 16, at the Glasgow Justiciary Court, John McDonald, watchmaker, was convicted on a charge of receiving 55 oz. of platinum, part of a quantity of 225 oz. stolen from the works of Messrs. Cross & Sons, Port Dundas, knowing that the same had been unlawfully appropriated. Before passing sentence Lord Young interrogated McDonald as to the whereabouts of the rest of the stolen platinum, adding that a full confession might lead him to modify the sentence. McDonald protested absolute ignorance, but Lord Young was not satisfied, and took the unusual course of postponing sentence until the sitting of the High Court at Edinburgh in October, expressing a hope that in the interval McDonald would make a clean breast of it.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.—A Glasgow paper publishes an extraordinary statement from "G. Combe Stewart, F.C.S., analytical chemist, Glasgow," embodying the substance of certain scientific evidence which that gentleman proffered to the defence during the trial, but which, for some reason he cannot understand, was not accepted. Mr. Stewart's evidence turns chiefly upon the chemistry and pharmacy of arsenic, concerning which the following, among other re-markable items of information, are vouchsafed:—"At the present time arsenic drinking is quite common amongst ladies and gentlemen in Scotland, in England, and especially in the U.S.A. Arsenic makes the face, neck, and hands like alabaster. It is used largely in America as an excitant of passion. The arsenic with which fly-papers are prepared is nearly insoluble in cold water, $2\frac{1}{3}$ grains of it, the quantity in each paper, taking 1,000 parts of water to dissolve it; and as Mrs. Maybrick used three dozen papers they would require the enormous quantity of 36,000 parts of water to exhaust them. It is very likely Maybrick would purchase his small arsenic powders by the dozen, and use them secretly. Arsenic has a well-known acid taste, which renders its surreptitious administration almost impossible. So says Christison. (Memo.—Christison says the exact opposite.) It would have taken not less than 5 grains of arsenic to poison Mr. Maybrick, and death from arsenic ought never to be inferred unless at least 30 grains of the poison are recovered from the stomach." How thankful the public should be for such copious and precise instruction on so obscure a subject!

Seventeen Glasgow druggists have signed the petition for the reprieve of Mrs. Maybrick.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

RETIRING PROFESSORS.—Several professors in pharmaceutical schools have just been placed on the retired-list with an honorary title and a life pension—as is their right. For the present the following are mentioned: -MM. Merget, of the Bordeaux Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy; Glénard, of Lyons; Lepetit, of Caen; and Coze, of Nancy. The retirement will make room for the new agrégés.

DANGERS OF HUMAN VACCINE VIRUS.—An awkward series of accidents has occurred with the humanised virus employed at the Academy of Medicine for vaccinating purposes. From the report of Dr. Hervieux, of the learned body, it appears that five children inoculated on May 11 have developed syphilis. An inquiry made by him, in connection with Dr. Weill, has shown that the babies from which the lymph was taken are apparently perfectly healthy, but one shows slight indices of probable hereditary syphilis. The instruments used for inoculations are above all suspicion. These unfortunate accidents show that animal virus, notwithstanding all its inconveniences, should be preferred, and the Academy must have thought as much when it built its two-stall cow-stable for vaccinating purposes.

REPORTED POISONING BY MELILOT SEEDS .- Two cases have been related by the Lyons Journal de Médecin vétérinaire, as having occurred in the Côté d'Or department. One observed by Dr. Carrey, V.S., at Alise-Sainte-Reine, happened with three horses which had for several days eaten some of the seeds. The symptoms preceding the deaths were dynamic paralysis and pulse-weakness. The other, at Semur, came under the notice of Dr. Collas, V.S. Ten lambs out of a flock died after they had been given hay from a new meadow containing a large proportion of melilot grown to seed. The hay was at once withheld, and deaths ceased. As the lambs died rather suddenly, during the night, before their sickness could be suspected, the symptoms could not be observed. A new and searching analysis of melilot seeds is now in order, as the plant has hitherto been considered a valuable fodder for farm animals.

AN EPILOGUE TO THE HAVRE POISONING CASES.—Pastré-Beaussier, the hero of the Havre sensational case, was on August 16 arrested at the Exposition for stealing various objects in the Russian section. As he was nearly caught in

the act, and several valuable articles pilfered from the exhibits were found in his possession, he could not deny his guilt, and was kept in charge. It will probably be remembered that Pastré was head assistant in Decamps' pharmacy at Havre, at the the time when many arsenical poisonings occurred. He was some three months since put on trial at Rouen on the charge of having committed the crime, but acquitted owing to lack of evidence proving his guilt. The occurrence was related in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of June 1, page 750.

COST OF CREMATION .- The Paris Municipal Council has established a scale of prices for incineration ceremonies in the city's apparatus at the Père-Lachaise. For cremation proper the uniform price 50f. has been fixed, including the privilege of leaving for five years the ashes in the columnation of the privilege of leaving for five years the ashes in the columnation. barium to be installed by the city. The urn to hold the ashes is to be supplied by the family. For the accompanying ceremonies a payment is to be charged varying according to the funeral decoration of the building. For funerals of the first, second, and third classes 200f, shall be due; fourth and fifth classes, and non-residents, 150f.; sixth, 50f.; seventh, 25f.; eighth, 12f.; and paupers gratis. The foregoing does not include the carriages and other expenses, for which the "Pompes funebres" company have regular rates, according to each class mentioned above, well known to Parisians. So that, after all, the saving in cremation-since cremationists insist on this point—consists in economising the not inconsiderable cost of a cemetery plot.

Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park, was present at the Academy of Sciences last Monday, and was cordially welcomed. He and his friends, Colonel Gouraud and Mr. Cutting, were invited to seats among the Academicians—an honour very seldom paid to any but regular correspondents. There was at first an awkward pause, owing to the American scientist's inability to speak or understand French; but, with the help of interpreters, the usual compliments were exchanged, Edison saying he much admired the French Academy of Sciences, and every week had the Comptes Rendus translated for him. In the gallery facing the meeting-hall he had observed Ampère's bust, and felt how much he would have wished to hear him speak. But, to preserve at least the voice of the present academicians and their successors, he would beg the learned body to accept one of his phonographs, with many cylinders, to embalm, as it were, their speech, as well as their image, for future generations. Hereafter, also, he proposed to send his scientific communications to an Academy for which he felt the greatest regard. Loud applause, of course, greeted both propositions, together with appropriate thanks, and a reply that the Academy would take the necessary steps to preserve and use the phonograph properly.

CREOSOTE PILLS.—Physicians here are beginning to prescribe creosote pills, and French pharmacists appear to have with their preparation as much trouble as their English brethren had at one time, if we may judge from the correspondence columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. M. Ferrand, of the *Union Pharmaceutique*, who may be considered a good authority on such matters, has recommended either of the following methods as affording small pills in which the medicine is evenly distributed. (1) Melt 2 parts of beeswax, and when half cooled mix in 4 parts of creosote and 1 part of calcined magnesia. After two or three days the mass will become hard enough to be divided into pills. If too hard, a little warming is all that is necessary. "setting" of the mass may be hastened, if desired, by adding to the magnesia a few drops of water. (2) Make an emulsion of the creosote with equal parts of gum and water, and bring the mixture to pilular consistence with marshmallow. For 100 1-grain pills, for instance, take of:—

> Creosote .. 100 grains Powdered acacia .. 100 •• .. 100 Water •• Marshmallow Sufficient To make 100 pills.

[Note.—For several reasons the second formula seems preferable. The addition of an alkaline earth with strong chemical affinities, like magnesia, should as a rule be avoided.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

PTOMAINES.—Several deaths have occurred in Wolfenbuettel from eating bad ham. The casualties, which are attributed to ptomaines, have caused great excitement, a well-known professor being one of the victims.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.—Several of the German daily papers quote the editorial from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the Maybrick case as representing English scientific opinion.

SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.—During the manœuvres held while the Austrian Emperor was at Berlin the first trial on a large scale was made of the new smokeless gunpowder, with very satisfactory results. Carbolic acid being used in large quantities in the manufacture of this new explosive, the price of this product may be affected.

Medical Warnings.—No new food, drink, or enjoyment is ever introduced but some cranky doctor rides into print on the top of a solemn warning as to its danger. It is worth while sometimes to rake up these old warnings. In 1835 a medical conference in Germany discussed whether railway travelling would not be injurious to public health. The members came to the conclusion that the rapid movement would inevitably cause a disease of the brain, a special kind of delirium, and that it was at least the duty of the Government to compel the railway to be laid within two high walls, so as to prevent persons seeing the trains, as the sight of such rapid transit would be as injurious to the spectators as the movement itself would be to the travellers.

A Large Consumer.—The *Pharm. Zeitung* states that a prescription for chloral hydrate was, some years ago, given to a lady, and as the drug was to be used for some time the physician recommended the patient to buy it in quantity from a Berlin drug house. This was done, and, although the doctor has not since treated the lady, and has left the town, chloral hydrate is still supplied, the total quantity taken, up to now, being 14 lbs. And yet we talk of secondary effects!

Not very Deadly.—Dr. von Ackeren reports a case of what he terms "creolin poisoning," where a would-be suicide swallowed 8 fl. oz. of pure creolin. Of course he was ill for some days, but has since fully recovered. That 8 oz. of creolin should cause illness is not surprising; \(\frac{1}{2} \) pint of brandy would not be a harmless dose to any but a very hardened toper. Such a case, therefore, affirms rather the non-poisonous than the poisonous character of creolin. Eight ounces of concentrated carbolic acid, or much less, would have made its rival look very small in the poisoning line.

STERILISED MILK is said to be a very valuable agent in the rearing of young children, and its use is promised to largely decrease the death-rate. The municipality of Leipzig have sent round to the various chemists in the city to know whether they will undertake to supply milk sterilised by Sohlet's method, as it is a process that cannot be carried out by anybody. Milk dealing is distinctly a fresh opening for pharmacists.

MOUTH WASHES.—The Hygienic Institute of Berlin reports experiments with several mouth washes, to ascertain their relative antiseptic action. It is found that neither Dr. Pierre's eau dentifrice, salicylic mouth wash, eucalyptus mouth wash, nor eau de minthe acted in any way on either typhus, cholera, or anthrax spores, even in 50-per-cent. solutions.

RUBIDIUM IS COMING.—Professor Laufenauer publishes, in the *Therap. Monatsch.*, a preliminary note on rubidium-ammonium-bromide. The double bromide was used as being cheaper than the rubidium bromide. It consists of RbBr₃(NH₄Br), representing in 100 parts, 36 parts RbBr and 64 NH₄Br. The author has studied its epileptic action in seventeen cases, the doses given varying from 1 drachm to 2 drachms; the effect was similar to that produced by potassium bromide, but more intense. The hypnotic action was very satisfactory. On the whole it acts very like the other alkaline bromides, but more decidedly. The author reserves to himself the priority of using similar compounds of casium.

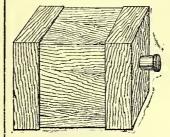
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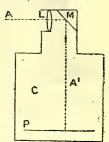
(Written for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.)

WE propose to give concise explanations of the various apparatus used in photography, and have chosen for our first subject

THE CAMERA.

This consists essentially of a dark box, with some means of exposing the sensitive surface to the image which is transmitted by the lens. Its origin was undoubtedly the camera obscura of Baptista Porta, a Neapolitan, which was a





darkened chamber into which the images of external objects were projected by means of a convex lens, and a mirror placed behind it at an angle of 45°. c, body of camera obscura; L, convex lens; A A' dotted lines showing the path of a pencil of light reflected from the mirror M, and forming an image upon a piece of paper P, on which the outlines were laboriously traced by hand and pencil. When it was found practicable to obtain a permanent reproduction by the aid of the salts of silver, the camera took the shape of two boxes, one sliding partially within the other. As the practice of photography increased so the need for something lighter was felt, and the old "box camera" gave place to leather bellows. This form of camera was made first so that the longer axis of the plate was vertical, and the whole camera had to be turned on its side to take pictures the reverse way. The next improvement was a square camera with a detachable back, by means of which the longer axis might be easily shifted from the vertical to the horizontal without moving the camera. This is called a reversing back. Now a further step has been made, in which the back revolves without being removed. For reducing the weight, Kinnear or taper bellows (as shown in the illustration of the "Optimus" camera, page 54, July 13, 1889) were introduced, and the whole of the woodwork considerably reduced in thickness; and, since the great increase in the ranks of amateurs, several firms are trying to outrival one another in producing cameras of extreme lightness and—may be say? fragility.

THE OPERATION OF FOCUSSING

consists in so adjusting the distance between the lens and the ground glass or focussing screen that the image projected on the same is what is technically called "sharp," that is, till all is plainly visible, and there is no fuzziness or indis-The means whereby this is accomplished may be either by front or back extension; with the former the front of the camera is moved forward either by rack and pinion, which works at the side of the baseboard by a milled head, or by a sliding motion in grooves in which the front is fixed by two clamping screws. For back extension the endless screw is generally used, or sometimes in the cheaper cameras the sliding-groove movement is adopted; but it should be at once a sufficient cause for the rejection of a camera, whether used for the front or back extension, as it is somewhat analogous to a microscope without a fine adjustment. Most cameras are fitted with what is termed a shifting or sliding front, which consists of one or two pieces of wood connected with the piece bearing the lens, so as to shift the lens from side to side or up and down, so as to alter slightly the point of view without moving the camera. The next important details are the swing-back and the dark slides, but these must be reserved for another article, as several diagrams will be required for an intelligent comprehension of their uses, &c.

DARK-ROOM LANTERNS.

In our last article we described several forms of lanterns for use in the dark room, and now call attention to the "Perfection" candle-lamp, which is made



by Benham & Froud according to Haes's patent. The article, here illustrated, is artistically designed and elegantly finished in nickel plate, and the patentee claims that it gives more light and less heat than is usually the case with dark-room lamps. It is also said to be free from smell, and that the light is perfectly safe for use with the most sensitive films. As the lamp is provided with a parabolic reflector, the light can be directed exclusively upon the work. It is a noteworthy feature that the coloured glass, which, by the way, is not ruby, can be removed easily and quickly and a white light obtained, and that, having made the change, and by further removing a cone

top with which the article is fitted, it becomes the "Cambridge" reading-lamp, useful for any room in the house, to read, sew, or work by.

THE USUAL PRICES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

In the following list of photographic chemicals the most important and more frequently used ones are printed in capital letters, and those but rarely used have an asterisk before them. The prices given are the mean London retail prices:—

					Per oz.	Per 1b.
					s. d.	s. d.
Acid, Acetic, glacial .	•	• •			0 1	1 4
" Citric					0 3	2 9
" *Formic (sp. gr. 1.060))				0 2	2 0
TT 1 11 (0 1	1 0
					0 2	1 0
" "					0 1	1 0
Dans a Ca					1 2	15 0
					1 0	15 0
Challed and a		••	••	• •		0 6
		• •	• •			1 0
	-			• •	0 1	
	•	• •	• •	• •	0 3	3 6
				• •	0 4	4 8
,, METHYLATED, per	gall. 3	56. 6 d.,	pint 7	ď,		
½ gall. 2s. Alum Chrome, recryst					0 2	16
-					_	0 2
					0 1	0 8
					0 6	5 0
					0 2	2 0
77 1 1 1		• •	••		0 2	1 0
					0 3	2 6
37111			• -	• •	0 2	1 8
***		• -		••		_
" Sulphocyanide	е	• •	• •	• •	0 4	6
	-•	• •	•.•		2 0	
		• •		• •	0 4	4 0
Barium, *Chloride, pure .			• •	••	0 1	1 0
" *Nitrate					0 1	1 0
Benzole, 2s. per pint						
BORAX					0 1	0 8
					1 0	
** ***					18	_
						0 10
				,	_	1 4
" "						0 6
	••	••	• •	• •		0 10
77	•••	•	• •-	***	0 4	0 10
		• •	• •	• •	•	
· ·	-	• •		• •	0 4	4 0
Collodion, Enamel, 3s. per 1	pint					
" Ready iodised, 5s	e. per	pint		• •	0 4	
Copper, *Acetate					0 6	-
					0 3	
					0 3	
,, *Sulphate, pure rec					_	1 0
					0 3	2 0
	••				0 2	1 6
Gold, Chloride, 15-gr. tubes					_	
		, per			2 6	_
0-1	••	••	••	••	1 6	
,,	• •	••	••	••	1 6	
rent .	• •	**	••	••		
" Tineture	• •	• •	• •	••	0 8	-

	Per oz.	Per lb.
	s. d.	s. d.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	03	3 6
	—	1 0
" Perchloride	. 02	16
"Protoxalate (ferrous oxalate)	02	2 0-
" SULPHATE, 7 lbs. 1s. 3d., 14 lbs. 2s.	. –	0 3
*IZa olim	—	0 6.
Lead, Acetate, pure	. 0 4	2 6
#37/1	. 03	1 4
71 011 11 1	0, 1	1 0
***************************************		1 0.
,, *Cylinders for oxyhydrogen light, 23. 6		
Litmus, 2d. per book, 1s. 6d. per doz.		
Managed Design	20	
	0 0	
	20	3 6.
Mercury, Metallic		
" BICHLORIDE	0 4	4 0
Ox-gall (ext. fel. bovin. B.P.)	03	
Platinum, Bichloride, 15-gr. tubes 1s. 2d.		
Potash, BICHROMATE	. –	0 10
" CARBONATE (B.P.)	0 1	0 107
" Citrate	0 3	3 0.
0	0 2	18
O'h I ama é a	–	0 10
One of the last of	02	1 0
Dto	0 3	3 G
D. L December	03	3 0
Counties skieles	–	2 0
OTLIVED THUD	•	1 6
77	. 0 2	2 0
,,		3 O
,,		
,,	06	6 0
	. 30	
,	0 1	0 9>
" CARBONATE, pure crystal	0 1	1 3.
" Citrate (neutral)	03	3 O
"Bicarbonate	01	0 10
" HYPOSULPHITE, in cwt. kegs, 9s	.;	
7 lbs., 1s.; 14 lbs., 1s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 3	3s. —	0 2
" Nitrate	1	1 0
" Phosphate	1	1 2:
~ ~	1 0	
~ ~	0 2	1 6 ₂
nomm.		0 8
//	. 20	
Water, Distilled, 6d. per gallon.	06	
Zinc, Chloride, in 1 oz. stop. bottle		1 0
" Sulphate ··	–	1 0
All mises subject to the fluctuation	one of ma	rket · al

All prices subject to the fluctuations of market; all bottles, except where specially noted, are charged for at cosporices.

Besides the stocking of these chemicals the chemist should be prepared to make up at once, or keep ready, developers of hydrokinone, ferrous oxalate, and pyro, gold toning bath, intensifying and reducing solutions, &c., and we shall give the most useful formulæ for these in a future article.

Trade Rotes.

MESSRS. J. S. FRY & SONS have taken a portion of old Bristol Gaol for their ever-growing cocoa business.

The Auerbach Quinine-works have made a profit during the financial year 1888-9 of 184,126m. (= 9,263l.).

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of Coleman & Co-(Limited), held on August 19, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

MESSES. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. are making two forms of suppositories which are likely to be of great use. One is a glycerine suppository for the relief of chronic constipation. Each contains 15 grains of pure glycerine enclosed in a cocoa-butter cone. It is by far the easiest way of administering glycerine through the anal orifice for the purpose indicated. The other suppositories are compounds of zyminised or peptonised meat and digested oil. They are for feeding purposes, and suffice themselves to maintain life in fevers or in other low conditions of the constitution, or they may be given as a supplement to other food. Messess. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. send these suppositories out in card-board boxes fitted with a perforated diaphragm, so that each suppository is kept free from contact with the rest.

Personalities.

MR. J. WHARTON, of Grimsby and Clee, has purchased from Mr. R. W. Borman, of 67 Freeman Street, his business as a dealer in photographic chemicals and materials.

Mr. G. Francis Kneen, of the Anerley Pharmacy, the winner of Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co.'s eau de Cologne prize, started for Paris on Wednesday morning.

MR. CHARLES J. MILNE, late of Aberdeen, Scotland, and for the last six years in charge of the dispensing department of Messrs Lyell & Co. (Limited), Allahabad, has opened business as a chemist, druggist, and general merchant, in Quetta, Baluchistan.

Mr. W. R. HOPKINS, of Vere Street, Cadoxton, informs us that the notice printed last week that Messrs. Treharne & Son, of Cardiff, had bought his business is not correct. They have become partners with him, and the business will be carried on under his management.

THE Queen has been rather troubled with rheumatism and insomnia again lately. Her Majesty has been ordered to take scarcely anything besides whisky and Apollinaris, as it is found that that pleasant and wholesome combination is most beneficial to her. The black crutch walking-stick has been painfully en évidence since the Queen's return from the North, but except for this her Majesty's health is as good as it usually is in the summer.—Lady's Pictorial.

M. Damala, the French actor, and husband of Sarah Bernhardt, has died from over-doses of morphine and cocaine. Madame Bernhardt did her best to wean her husband from his addiction to the fatal nepenthes which were fast undermining his health and his reason. Her efforts, however, were futile, for M. Damala was able to procure his stimulants surreptitiously. Large supplies of the favourite drugs were found in the bedroom of the actor after his death.

The will of Mr. James Crispe, late of 4 Cheapside, chemist and druggist, and of Leatherhead, who died on June 27 last, was proved on August 10 by Mrs. Sophia Sarah Crispe, the widow, and Mr. James Herbert Crispe, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of 22,000l. The testator leaves the good-will of his business, with the stock-in-trade, furniture, and fixtures, and the cash at his bankers, to his son, subject to his paying 300l. per annum to his (testator's) wife; 100l. per annum each to his daughters, Helen Gertrude and Leila Constance, and 50l. per annum to his daughter, Sophia Collingridge Roberts; besides 500l. to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Ann Collingridge, and a few other bequests. He leaves his other property to his wife and daughters.—City Press.

ATTACKING THE PARASITES.—A singular case of poisoning by strychnine, and a remarkable recovery therefrom, is thus narrated by the Observer:—"It is a well-known axiom of modern medicine that the causes of disease should be doctored in preference to its symptoms. The bearing of the maxim, however, lies, as usual, in the application of it, as Mr. John Hughes, a hall porter, of Wells Street, has recently discovered to his trouble. Mr. Hughes, it seems, was a sufferer from a skin disease, the origin of which he scientifically ascribed to the presence of certain living organisms in his system. Determined to go straight to the root of the matter and make things as unpleasant as the root of the matter, and make things as unpleasant as possible for the objectionable microbes, he swallowed, on the advice of a sagacious coffee-house keeper, two packets of 'Battle's Vermin-killer,' lighted his pipe, and sat down quietly to await developments. A sensation of discomfort quickly supervening, the invalid fled, 'as fast as he could run,' into the Middlesex Hospital, where the combined services of the house-surgeon and the stomach-pump had to be called into requisition to restore the status quo. The last act of this tragedy in real life was played on Friday, at the Marlborough Street Police Court, where the prisoner was charged with attempting to commit suicide, and Mr. Newton ordered him to find one surety in 5l. to keep the peace for three months. If the keeping of the peace can be interpreted to mean abstinence from a regimen of vermin-killer, the money deposited by Mr. Hughes's surety will probably be safe enough."

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bartrum & Syrée, Northallertou, physicians and surgeons. Goldsmith & Slmpson. Worthing, surgeous.

Robinson, W., Martin, J., & Robinson, F. W., Huddersfield, surgeons and apothecaries; as far as regards John Martin.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS

Jewell, Charles Coleman, Old Burlington Street, W., physician. Mauchlen, Robert, South Shields, chemist and druggist.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Kelsey, William, Barnsley, dcaler in drugs and patent medicines— Aug. 28, Official Receiver's office, Barnsley; October 17, County Court Hall, Barnsley.

Mauchlen, Robert, South Shields, chemist and druggist—Aug. 29, Official Receiver's office, Newcastle-on-Tync; Aug. 29, County Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ADJUDICATIONS

Jewell, Charles Coleman, Old Burlington Street, W., physician-Mauchlen, Robert, South Shields, chemist and druggist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Clarke, Henry Berger, late of Great Tower Street, now of Mincing Lane, City, chemical merchant—discharge suspended for three months.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Herdman, James Gawin, 5 Bank Hey Street and 1 Carleton Terrace, Blackpool, chemist and druggist. Trustee: Richard Gorst, Blackpool, accountant and estate agent, with a committee of inspection. Date, August 7; filed, August 15; unsecured liabilities, £631.; estimated net assets, 2001. Assignment with a view to pay a composition of 10s. in the pound, by four equal instalments, on November 9, 1889, March 9, 1890; July 9, 1890; and November 9, 1890, debtor covenanting to pay trustee sufficient on these respective dates to meet the said instalments.

		£	3.	a.	
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool		20	0	0	
Broadhead, -, Blackpool		34	-	0	
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool		28	•	0	
Herdman, Miss E., Carnforth		200	_	0	
Hirst, Brooke & Co., Leeds		13	•	0	
Lancaster Banking Company, Blackpool		17	L8	0	
Rent	••	60	0	0	
Wright, Laymau & Co , London	••	15	-	0	
Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester		30		0	
Wyleys & Co., Coventry	••	17	LO	0	

INE	OF SA	RSAPARILLA	COM	Р.—			
71113	02 1022					M:	inims
	Fl. ext	. sarsaparilla			••		128
	,,	China root				••	33
	19	guaiac wood	••				128
	,,	liquorice root		••	••	••	128
	"	sassafras				• •	96
	Sherry	wine q. s. to m	ake 1	pint.			

Mix, and after standing several days filter and pass enough sherry wine through the paper to make 1 pint.—New Idea.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(SIXTH NOTICE.)

IN THE MACHINERY GALLERY.

T is quite impossible to describe the exhibits of pharmaceutical interest in the control of the maceutical interest in the immense Machinery Gallery on anything like a systematic plan. The reason is that the bulk of them are spread all over the ground-floor of the building, while others are found in the gallery above without any apparent classification or order. There are, moreover, but few non-French exhibits which deserve to be mentioned in this branch, while other pharmaceutical stalls again must be described in conjunction with other exhibits of the same firms, occurring, perhaps, in three or four different sections throughout the whole of the Exhibition buildings. We therefore propose in this notice just to take a more or less hurried walk through the machinery hall, leaving the gaps which will necessarily occur to be filled up in future notices. One of the firms which are among the largest exhibitors in the machinery section is that of BEYER FRÈRES, 16 and 18 Rue de Lorraine, Paris. At this large exhibit a good many of the machines shown are placed in motion at 1 P.M., and one of the heads of the firm frequently attends to give information to intending purchasers and others. Beyer Frères make a speciality of machinery used in the manufacture of toilet soaps, and in industries more or less related to that branch of trade, such as drug-grinding, seedcrushing, and others. One of the machines here shown is a very ingenious contrivance for stamping cakes, soap, and similar material by hand-power. On a small wooden stand is fixed the mould in which the soap which it is intended to stamp is placed. The sides of the mould fall open when the machine is in rest, but as soon as it is put to work by turning a horizontal wheel which descends down a long screw, and sets the top part of the mould in motion, the under part and sides of the mould close up, and the material enclosed in it receives the desired imprint. As soon as this has been imparted the wheel again ascends along the screw, carrying the upper part of the mould with it, and the sides of the mould fall loose again, enabling the operator to take out the stamped soap. A click at the back of the machine sets the wheel in motion and stops it as soon as the stamping process is finished, and with a little practice the operator soon learns to put in and remove the soap by a kind of automatic motion of the arm. We understand that Mr. Beyer has already sold over two dozen of these machines in this country, his customers including some of our largest soap-works. The machines can also be obtained to work with steam-power, and a small steam engine suffices to keep two or three of them going. The capacity of a hand-worked machine, when worked by an operator who understands his business, is from 120 to 150 dozen cakes per hour. A new mixing-machine is also placed on the market by Mesrs. Beyer Frères, which should the fraction of the state of t be of considerable utility in pharmaceutical laboratories for the preparation of cod-liver oil and other emulsions, and generally for the mixing of liquids. The apparatus is quite new, but of an extremely simple character, the liquids for emulsification being placed in large glass vessels, which are tightly corked and fixed in a horizontal position on stands or bins, the mouths pointing towards the centre. The whole is then rapidly whirled round in zigzag motion by steam-power, and the mixing of the liquid takes place in an incredibly short time. The machine working at the Exhibition acts with five bottles, but the apparatus may be had in different sizes from four up to ten bottles, the cost of one of the largest size being about 65%. The powdering-machine shown on the accompanying illustration is also seen in work at the Exhibition. The action of this machine, which is worked by hand-power, is already shown in the accompanying figure. The turning of the handle sets the two dented wheels in motion, and the curved hooks, alternately rising and descending, cause the pestle to rise and drop at a very

rapid rate, one of the two being brought down upon the material in the mortar at the same time that the other is lifted up. The hand-power machine here shown costs about

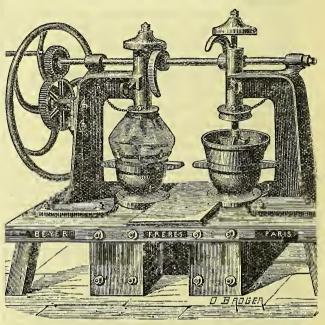
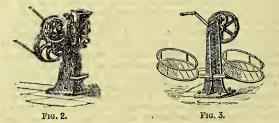


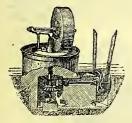
Fig. 1.

38l., but the same apparatus may be had to work with steampower, in which case the driving-gear is brought on in the centre of the machine, and the mortars and pestles are turned the other way round. The cost is the same both for hand and steam-power machines. The left mortar on our illustration is shown covered with an indiarubber bag, which is extremely useful to prevent waste or the scattering of dust, to which certain substances, in powdering, are particularly liable. A large number of these machines are now, so Mr. Beyer told us, at work in Paris pharmaceutical laboratories, where their usefulness in producing an impalpable powder is deservedly appreciated. Our second illustration shows a machine for grinding such drugs as orris root, benzoin, dried medicinal roots, gums, and shellac. It is provided with nuts and disc in cast steel. A small-sized machine, specially adapted for seed-grinding, may be had at one-third of the price of the ordinary machine, which costs 36l.



The next apparatus shown is a small sifting-machine, working with hand-power, and priced at 181. This machine also may be had for steam-power, and it is made in a variety.

of sizes, for four and eight sieves, the largest machines costing up to 501. The machines are mainly intended for the treatment of soap powder, and of the colouring materials and perfumes used in its manufacture, but they will probably be found useful for many other pharmaccutical purposes. The crushing-machine shown below, and which is practically useful for the treatment of olives or other oleaginous fruits and seeds, may be had furnished with a granite stone and tray, and of a special large size, at 881 to 901. Another useful contrivance is the steam-power grinding-machine shown at the right-hand side, which is fitted with two cylinders of large diameter, and made of porcelain, in order to prevent them from being attacked, as metal would be, from any of the articles worked by the apparatus. Messrs. Beyer Frères have furnished some of these and other machines of their manufacture to a number of foreign houses, British, German, American, &c., but they also find in their home market a very large field for the sale of their goods,



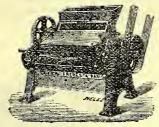


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

soap-making being one of the most important of French industries. The reason of this is of course that olive oil was formerly used in soap-making even more largely than it is at present, and factories for its working were naturally established in those countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, where the raw material was most easily accessible. Thus we find that in Marseilles, Genoa, Venice, and Spain this industry centred most readily. While the two former cities, from the comparative smallness of their territory, and through fiscal and political reasons, gradually fell behind in the competition, Marseilles soon became the main centre of the soap-making trade, and at the present time the bulk of the so-called "Castilian" soap, erstwhile, as its name indicates, an essentially Spanish article of manufacture, is principally made on the shores of the Gulf of Lyons. Until about twenty years ago soap-making was mainly carried on by hand, but at the first French International Exhibition in 1867 Messrs. Beyer Bros. made the first public show of their soap-making machines, by the aid of which the manipulations of mixing, drying, and cutting, which it had formerly taken weeks to accomplish, could be gone through in almost as many hours, and at that period the present system of soap-making may be said to have received its birth. Two other machines of Messrs. Beyer Frères' manufacture are also shown at work at the Exhibition, and though they are by no means new (in fact most of the machines shown throughout the machinery gallery have been seen before at other exhibitions) they will bear describing, as illustrating the process of scenting and colouring soaps. After the soap mass has left the chopping apparatus it passes through the rolling-machine, and thence into the pounding-machine (boudineuse-péloteuse), whence it issues in compact smooth and solid bars to be trimmed, stamped, and packed. The rolling-machine, or broyeuse, consists of four granite cylinders or rollers of varying diameters, placed in an oblique position one above the other. The soap mass, roughly mixed with the colouring matter and the perfume, is thrown into a feeding receptacle fixed above the cylinders. The steam power which works the machine causes the mass to find its way from the feeder to between the topmost and the second cylinders. It is there rolled swiftly and certainly, and passes on to the next and, subsequently, to the fourth cylinder, being closer and closer amalgamated as it goes along, until from the last and lowest-placed cylinder it falls into an iron drawer, whence it is again thrown back into the feeder, and the process of rolling repeated; one single rolling being usually insufficient to properly incorporate the colouring and scenting matter with the soap basis. About 75 lbs. of soap

material pass through the machine at each working, the time occupied being about five minutes. The boudincuse-péloteuse, to which the coloured and scented mass which leaves the rolling-machine in the shape of long ribbons is now transferred, consists mainly of a cast-iron cylinder with false sides. The cylinder is heated by means of a water-bath in order to render the soap mass which issues from the preceding machine in a perfectly dry state slightly moist, and, therefore, more malleable. By means of an Archimedean vice or piston, put into slow motion, the soap material is then compressed, the air contained in it is sucked out, and the whole discharged through a tube in solid bars or rolls ready for trimming and stamping. Formerly the soap had to be transferred by hand from the rolling-machine to the roundingmachine, but by a new contrivance that work is done automatically, and it is asserted that a complete that a complete set of machinery ean turn out fully 10,000 pieces of toiletsoap in a day. Messrs. Beyer Fières are also manufacturers of a new double-bottomed soap boiling and mixing machine, which would seem particularly well adapted for works of moderate eapacity. This new boiler consists of a large container resting upon a cast-iron tripod arrangement, which is screwed or bolted against woodwork, or may also be cemented into stonework somewhat below the floor of the factory. Upon this tripod rests a large vat with a double bottom, steam being introduced for heating between the two boilers by means of a cock, and escaping at the other side of the machine in the same manner. In the centre of the boiling-vat is fixed a mixing apparatus with arms, set in motion by a vertical shaft which turns round on a pivot at the bottom of the vat, and beats the materials which require mixing into a homogeneous mass. When the mixing process is completed the cold water is introduced between the two false bottoms by means of a cock serving that purpose, and the mixture may thus be cooled with a minimum loss of time. Several mixings can be made in one working day, and the material, when ready, is drawn off by means of a tap at the bottom of the vat. The boiler is moderate in price, and especially designed for manufacturers of toilet-soaps desirous of mixing under their own eyes the raw materials which they use in their industry, and which, in France, at any rate, most of them have been compelled to have boiled for them at large soap-boiling works, where the operation takes place in immense open boilers encased in heavy masonry.

The firm of Jules Derriey, 81-85 Avenue Philippe Auguste, Paris, occupies a stand not far from that of Beyer, with machines for manufacturing pastilles for pharmacists and confectioners. Here also there is very little which can really be called new, but of course we cannot look at every exhibition, especially in a time when these shows succeed one another so rapidly as they are now doing, for a complete revolution in pharmacal or other machinery. M. Derriey shows in the first place a large apparatus for mixing paste, the sugar and powder being placed in a pan with the requisite quantity of gum, and the whole well beaten for about five minutes by a paddle which, while it beats up the material to be mixed, at the same time supplies the motive power which causes the bottom of the pan, with the material on it, to revolve. A hand-power machine is priced at 401., while steam-power mixers may be had from that price upwards to 701. At M. Derriey's stand a new machine for making pill mass is also seen working, which, with great dispatch and accuracy, cuts the mass as it comes from the mixer previously described into pipes ready for cutting up into pills. This machine, the price of which ranges from 321. to 1001., though it certainly has the advantage of doing the work smoothly and quickly, will probably find a rather limited sale, as the number of establishments large enough to employ it cannot be very great. The same applies to the large pastille-making machines shown by this maker, the price of which runs up to 220l., and the modus operandi of which is as follows:—The paste mass is spread on a table at the one end of the machine in a layer of about one inch in thickness, perhaps a little over. By means of a wheel worked by hand the paste is stretched to the required thickness of the pastille by a flat iron box, which passes over it, and conducted into a cutting apparatus placed at the end of the table. The blades cutting through the paste are then placed into operation, and the material issues at the end of the machine in the shape required for use. Another and similar machine possesses the additional advantage of being provided with

two automatic powdering boxes, each powdering one side of the paste to prevent it from sticking together. The pastilles the paste to prevent it from sticking together. after being cut and stamped fall on to a board, while the ends and cuttings are mechanically deposited on an endless band placed underneath the board or table, and collected into a box for renewed use. The machines, according to their size, cut from 7 to 9 pastilles at a time. The machines may be had for making either round or oval-shaped pastilles, but for a small additional cost they may be fitted with moulds and knives to cut pastilles of varying sizes. The pill-mass-making machine which we have described was patented by a Mr. Thomas Debruge, who now operates it at M. Derriey's stand, as long ago as 1878, and a number of them have been sold to French firms, and also in America, Spain, and Belgium, though, so far as the maker was aware, none are as yet working in Great Britain. The largest sized machine is capable of turning out 1,100 pills in a minute. His mixing-machine is at work, we understand, in this country in a York confectionery works, and elsewhere. A new feature at an Exhibition are the pill-stamping machines, which may be seen at work at the stands of H. NEGRE & Co., 57 Avenue du Maine, and PALAU, 43 Avenue du Maine, Paris. The two firms appear to have formerly been one, but each house now makes what, to all intents and purposes, is the same machine, and each firm claims to be the original inventor, a claim which we shall not take it upon ourselves to adjudicate. The machine (fig. 6) is a simple one, about the size of an ordi-

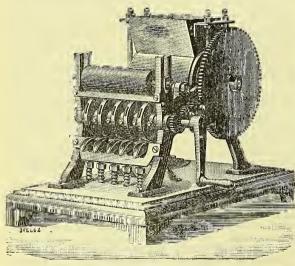


Fig. 6.

nary Morse telegraph apparatus, and, like it, the outer parts are mostly made of brightly polished brass. The pills are thrown into the container at the rear of the apparatus, and pass from there along five different grooves until they reach nearly the mouth of the groove, where each one as it passes is caught by a revolving wheel which has been touched by an inked roller, and receives the imprint of the address of the maker, the name and formula of the pill, or whatever it is intended to stamp upon it. The container is furnished with holes of various sizes, and the tubes along which the pills roll to the mouth of the machine are also adjustable to suit different sizes of pills, the holes in the container not of the size immediately required being blocked up during the operation. The machine here shown stamps five pills at the time, but they may be had in different sizes. Some of the pills thus stamped are exhibited at the stand, and we must say that the work is really beautifully executed, even the smallest letters or signs being perfectly legible. This is the first time that these pill-stamping machines have been exhibited, and we have no doubt that many of them will soon find their way into pharmaceutical works all over the world, though it must be confessed that they are by no means new, the idea being at least ten years old. In 1880 a very similar machine to those now shown at the Exhibition was manufactured by a chemist named Vial, the only difference between it and the decorating machines now shown being that the new ones stamp more pills at the time,

and that the inking apparatus (ordinary printing ink is nsed in the process) is a simpler one. But the original maker of the machine did not seem to care to place his machine before the eyes of the trade generally, and the present occasion is, we believe, absolutely the first upon which the machines have been publicly exhibited. Messrs. H. Nègre & Co., who appear to be closely connected with the firm of Palau, and who show almost the identical machinery as the latter, also make a show of an horizontal pill-making machine, "Système Nègre," by which they claim to be able to turn out 1½ cwt. of round pills per day, and which is shown in the accompanying illustration (fig. 7). They likewise have a pastille-making machine, which may be had in the usual small sizes for treating one at a time, or in a larger size for making four pastilles simultaneously. Several other pharmaceutical appliances, such as a small apparatus for rounding off pills, in which a metal disc affixed to a screw is rubbed rapidly over the pills to be finished off, the screw serving to put the disc higher or lower according to the size of the pills, and a new apparatus for making granules and dragées, which is worked by a pedal motion like a sewing-machine, are also

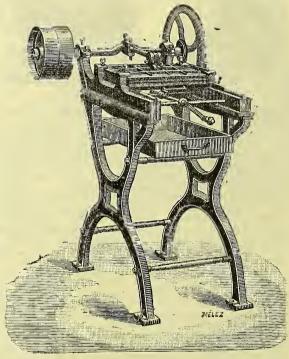


Fig. 7.

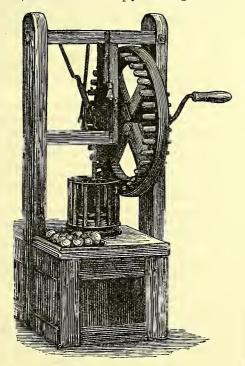
shown by this firm; but, unfortunately, the tendency among some of the French exhibitors to look upon all inquirers as enemies trying to spy out trade secrets, and to show them as little as possible, while yet ostensibly anxious to let them sec all their goods, is particularly rampant at this stand, and rendered it difficult for us to obtain as many particulars as we would have desired.

NEW WASHING-POWDERS.—L. O. Janeck and E. M. Poset, of the Wisconsin School of Pharmacy, have examined a number of the popular washing-powders sold in the United States and report their results in the Western Druggist. "Pearline," sold in pound packages at 15 cents, consisted of anhydrous soda 52½ per cent., soap 35 per cent., and the rest water lost in drying. "Soapine," sold in 6-oz. packages at 5 cents, "Boraxine," "Gold Dust," "Ivorine," "Babbitt's 1776 Soap Powder," and "Acme Soap Powder" were all similarly composed, though the proportions of soap and soda varied to some extent. A sample of a certain "washing crystal," retailing at 3 cents for 2 oz., was effloresced soda simply.

MANUFACTURE OF PEEL ESSENCES.

TALY has always been the home of the orange and those of its congeners from which we derive the essences, such as lemon, bergamot, and cedron, which are of so great importance in the perfumery and beverage industries. It might have been expected that the Paris Exhibition would have contained a more representative as well as a greater number of exhibits in this class than it does. But although we were somewhat disappointed on this score, we were at least pleased to note one or two exhibits of a very superior character in the Italian Court, and we were fortunate in meeting an attendant at one of them who displayed a remarkable amount of enthusiasm regarding his native industry, and was commendably liberal in meeting our request for some information regarding his methods of working. This gentleman was Mr. C. Rizzuto, of Reggio-de-Calabre, an Italian town of 37,000 inhabitants situated opposite Messina. Mr. Rizzuto is senior partner in the firm of C. Rizzuto et Fils, whose manufactures, in conjunction with those of Françoia Genoese Labocetta, a relation, are exhibited by Pierro Merlino et Fils Cadet, of 67 Rue d'Hauteville, Paris, in the Italian Court of the Exhibition.

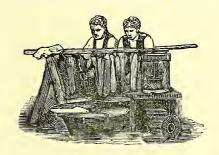
Mr. Rizzuto is a typical specimen of the robust Italian, grizzled by the hardships of the Garibaldian campaigns and the wars under Victor Emmanuel which gave Italy her freedom. A tough old soldier he is, bearing still the scars of wounds received when serving his country. But it is of his manufactures rather than his personality that we have to report. He tells us that the finest products are made by the old-fashioned sponge method, such as Mr. F. W. Warrick briefly described in a paper which we published last year. This method is very simple, and is used for the production of the finest essences. There are, we may state, nine different varieties or odours, lemon and bergamot being the chief. The trade names under which these and their varieties go are: "Bergamote," "Bergamote dorée (mûre)," "Bergamote extrait à la main," "Citron (limone)," "Citron vert (cru)," "Portugal," "Portugal muscade," "Bigarade," "Mandarine," "Limette," "Cédrin (cédrino)," and "Cédrat (cédrone)." By "à la main" is meant the sponge process, which consists simply of taking the whole



fruit, dividing it into four parts, and pressing the external part of the peel against a sponge, which sucks up th essence as it is ejected from the oil sacs. Although this i

a very primitive process the essences which are obtained by it are far and away the best, but the loss of essence is so great and the process so tedious that it is only applicable for those products which fetch a good price. Still, Mr. Rizzuto told us several famous perfumers will only use lemon, bergamot, &c., prepared in this way; and King Humbert, who has a liking for a single drop of "Cédrino" in his coffee, gets the à la main essence, costing 110 francs per kilo. in first hands. This flavour is also much used for ices.

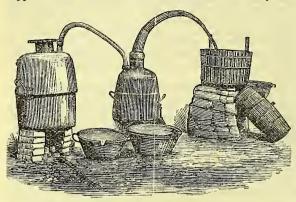
For ordinary commercial purposes the essences are pressed out of the peel by means of a machine, which we illustrate, and which, we believe, has not previously been shown, although four years ago we notified the fact that it had come into use in Italy. This machine is entirely constructed of wood, saving the handle which turns the wheel. Contact with metal seriously affects the quality of the essence. The machine stands about 4 feet in height, and its structure is simple and clearly shown in the engraving. The whole fruits are placed under the central circular portion, where the lower and upper surfaces are corrugated so as to press the peel unequally in order to break the oil sacs. One of the corrugated portions is shown at the bottom right-hand side of the following engraving. The



expressed essence is collected in a vessel below, and aftersettling for some time it is filtered through felt bags as shown above. Essences prepared by this method are what are known in commerce as the finest, those made by the sponge process being scarcely regarded as "commercial," their high price necessarily confining their use to those who specially order them. But it is, of course, possible to have different qualities of the machine-made essences, as quality greatly depends upon the condition of the fruit.

There is still some doubt existing regarding the characters. which true essence of bergamot ought to present. Some say it should be brownish-yellow, pale yellow (as lemon is), or green. It is the last colour that druggists are most familiar with, and addressing Mr. Rizzuto on this point, we asked him what he thought about it. His reply was given in Calabrian French, and its expressiveness is lost in putting it down in cool English, but it had in it a wholesome repugnance towards much of the green essence which is in the market. Bergamot fruit, he told us, ripens in January, and at that stage the essence which it yields is golden in colour, and of very fine bouquet, but much weaker, or, as Mr. Rizzuto put it, not so strong in odour as the essence made from the green fruit in November. That essence is of course green, as it is pressed from the fruit and retains the colour after filtration. At this point we inspected specimens of both kinds, amongst them essences made in the 1884 and 1885 seasons, which are still fresh, odorous, and perfectly free from terebinthinate taint. Mr. Rizzuto explained that the keeping properties are entirely due to the fruit being carefully selected and equally carefully expressed. "What becomes of the spoilt fruit?" was the question which naturally followed this explanation. "It is used for making the ordinary green essence. It is done in this way." And here Mr. Rizzuto submitted a photograph of the apparatus, which we reproduce. This apparatus consists of three parts: (1) a boiler, (2) a still, and (3) a condenser. The bergamot peel is placed in the still, which is provided with a false bottom. The boiler is for the production of steam, which is passed into the still, from the bottom of which it rises, carrying with it the essential oil, and this is duly condensed and separated from the aqueous portion. The essence so obtained is of inferior odour and is water-white. Before it can possibly be

placed on the market as green bergamot it must be skilfully "doctored," both to bring up the colour and the odour. Copper is the colorant. It is remarkable how easily the



peel essences take up copper. Lemon becomes quite green in a day if a few chips of bright copper are immersed in it, and all the others take up the metal equally readily. Body is given to the distilled essences by adding artificial perfumes, such as the paraffin ethers, to them; and it is at this stage that sophistication sometimes takes place.

It may be useful to state here what Mr. Rizzuto considers to be the common adulterants of bergamot. First, there is the adulteration of the true expressed essence with the distilled It is practically impossible to detect this admixture, as the distilled oil only reveals itself in the course of time through its terebinthinate odour. The second class of adulterants comprises rectified petroleum, turpentine, and olive oil, and which easily detected by shaking one volume of the essence with four volumes of alcohol (S.V.R. 6, water 1), and after an hour the adulterant, if any is present, sinks to the bottom. This method is not applicable, however, to lemon and the other essences, the purity of which may be judged roughly by mixing a few drops with a morsel of sugar, and judging the odour and taste in comparison with a standard sample. One of the most lamentable features of this industry is that adulteration is not only openly practised, but is considered to be indispensable. At first sight the reason for this does not seem to be clear, but when we keep in mind the very large number of people engaged in it, and the consequent competition, it is not so surprising. The truth is, indeed, that manufacturers have to "meet" the market. Mr. Rizzuto was careful to explain to us that his connection with the distilled oils goes only so far as their sale in the state that they are produced in by distillation. Yet the demand for "fabricated" essences he believes to be enormous. This is directly traceable to consumers, especially aërated-water makers who sell lemonade at 10d. or 1s. per dozen. Cheap essence of lemon appears to be necessary for that; yet it would be better to pay 10s. or 12s. per lb. for a pure lemon than 4s. or 5s. for an article heavily loaded with turpentine flavour, whereas more of a sophisticated essence gives a good flavour, whereas more of a sophisticated essence destroys the lemon and imparts a foreign flavour. And what is true of beverages ought to be doubly so, if that were possible, in regard to perfumes, for after all the nose is the best analyst, the most delicate sense which we have, and any thing indefinite or foreign in the components of a perfume is apt to throw the whole compound out of gear, and to destroy what might otherwise be a delicious and refreshing odour.

THE PRICE OF TOOTHPICKS.—Owing to overproduction and inability to dispose of accumulated stock, most of the toothpick mills in the State of Maine are closed. The largest manufacturer states that he now wholesales his goods for less than one-twelfth of their cost when he commenced business in 1861.

A CHEMIST was called up at two o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the night bell. On opening the door he found a damsel, who told him that she was going to a picnic that morning, and was out of rouge. The impudent druggist turned her off with the assurance that he hadn't the stock to cover a cheek like hers.

NEW COMPANIES.

CLAUDIUS ASH & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital, 25,000% in 10,000 preference and 15,000 ordinary shares of 10% each; object, to acquire the business of manufacturers of mineral teeth and dental materials, and other businesses auxiliary thereto, under the style of Claudius Ash & Sons, at 6,7,8, and 9 Broad Street, Golden Square, W.; at 83 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool; at 82 Grosvenor Street, Manchester; and at other branch establishments on the continent of Europe and in America. The first subscribers are:—G. C. Ash, 141 Maida Vale; W. Ash, 119 Camden Road; W. H. Ash, 51 Hamilton Terrace; C. J. Ash, 118 Haverstock Hill; Mrs. W. Ash, 119 Camden Road; Mrs. W. H. Ash, 51 Hamilton Terrace; Mrs. C. G. Ash, 118 Haverstock Hill—preference shares. W. H. Ash, 51 Hamilton Terrace; C. J. Ash, 118 Haverstock Hill—ordinary shares. G. C. Ash, W. Ash, W. H. Ash, and C. J. Ash are appointed the first directors. W. H. Ash and C. J. Ash shall each of them devote the whole of his time and attention to the business of the company. Directors' qualification, 1,000%. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

BIDWELL BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Capital, 20,000l. in 1l. shares; objects, to carry on business as hair-brush manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are:—H. Bannister Barr, Elmwood, Colyford, Devon; F. A. Gray, Amen Court, Ottery St. Mary; T. K. Were, J.P., Cotlands, Sidmoulor; W. J. D. Whitaker, Temple House, Sidmoulor; J. Bidwell, Castlemount, Axminster; A. Bidwell, Prospect House, Axminster; J. H. Stuart, 11 Poultry, E.C. There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors. The first to be appointed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Remuneration, 150l., divisible.

KIDDERMINSTER SUPPLY STORES (LIMITED).—Registered by J. Suttar, with a capital of 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects, to carry on the business of patent-medicine vendor, drug merchant, and general store-keeper. The regulations of Table A, with slight modifications, apply. The subscribers are:—Thomas Dando, Compton House, Dudley; Herbert W. Dando, clerk, Compton House, Dudley; Thomas H. Billing, miller, the Hill House, Dudley; Alfred W. Dando, surveyor, 5 Priory Street, Dudley; Jessie Jane Ince, Elford House, Stourbridge; George Rea, chemist, 62 King Street, Dudley; E. Hollier, chemist, Lower Hagley, near Stourbridge; Henry W. J. Ince, wholesale druggist, 218 Market Place, Dudley.

BROOKE & PRUDENCIO (LIMITED).—A Bristol company, with a capital of 35,000l., in 5l. shares. Object, to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in aërated, mineral, and other waters, &c.

At the annual Brewster Sessions, Brighton, on Wednesday the following chemists applied for licences to sell wine to be consumed off the premises:—Mr. Horace Arthur Costerton, 59 North Street; Mr. W. W. Savage, 109 St. James's Street; Mr. Henry Churchill, 57 East Street; and Messrs. Glaisyer & Guy, 11 and 12 North Street. It was stated that several medicinal wines were now made, and these were excisable. The applications were granted.

On Wednesday Mr. W. D. Savage, of Brighton, until lately a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, celebrated his golden wedding. At the Union Street Congregational Chapel there was a social gathering, presided over by the Rev. W. C. Willoughby, who in the course of a few remarks heartily congratulated Mr. Savage upon the event, adding a few encomiums with respect to Mrs. Savage, who had been an active member of the church, but who was prevented from attending in consequence of declining years. Mr. Padwick, a chemist carrying on business in the town, spoke of the many services which Mr. Savage had rendered to his fellow-citizens and to his fellow-tradesmen. Mr. G. Beal and Mr. W. Cornish, another old Brighton chemist, also spoke, and the latter handed a handsomely illuminated address of congratulation from the pastor and members of the church to Mr. Savage for himself and Mrs. Savage. Mr. Savage, who was received with loud applause, made a happy and grateful reply.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE Trade Marks Journal publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, at any time within one month of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 14, 1889.

- Double quadrangle, with letterpress; for ready-mixed paints. By Pontifex & Wood (Limited), Shoe Lane, E.C. 87,479.
- "RECTO," with hand and sword in oval design; for chemical and anti-corrosives (88,373). Ditto; for perfumery (88,377). By Fred Barnes & Co., 109 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- Design of still and other chemical apparatus; for anticorrosive boiler fluids. By Sidney Minns & Co., 8 Trafalgar Road, Dalston, N.E. 88,414.
- "THE ST. BEDE DISINFECTANT"; for disinfectants. By the St. Bede Chemical Company (Limited), 1 Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 87,141.
- "Pumiline"; for chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes (88,467): Ditto, for chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy (88,468). Ditto, for candles, common soap, and detergents (88,469). Ditto, for perfumery (88,470). By G. & G. Stern, 62 Gray's Inn Road, E.C.
- Figure of mummy, with name of makers; for disinfectants, especially fluids and powders. By the Cambridge Chemical Company (Limited), 1 Sidney Street, Cambridge. 89,898.
- "SANOGEN"; for disinfecting powders and liquids. By John Kirkaldy & Son, East London Works, Garford Street, E. 89,932.
- "ORIENTAL SALINE," with figure of sphinx in label with border; for a medicinal saline for human use. By Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C. 88,500.
- "F. WHITELEY'S SKIN CURE," with signature, in round label; for salves and ointments for human use. By Fred Whiteley, Ogden Lane, Rastrick, Brighouse, Yorks. 89,140.
- "AZODINE"; for a balsam for use in pharmacy, and all other goods included in Class 3. By E. Bainbridge & Co., 4 Cromwell Street, Nottingham. 89,888.
- Figure of a Burmese cart (81,278), and bowl, on tripod (81,279); for raw or partly-prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes. By Hegt & Co., Rangoon, Burmah.
- "Cross Swords Brand," with design of two swords crossed; for raw or partly-prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes, but not including oils or dyes included in Class 4. By Julius Levy, Sidney, N.S.W. 89,743.
- "THE DEMON DETECTIVE CAMERA," with figure of hand and camera, on label; for a camera. By W. P. O'Reilly, trading as the American Camera Company, 399 Edgware Road, W. 89,625.
- American eagle, on round label, with clasp-border; for artificial teeth (88,942). Ditto, for dental goods of precious metals (88,943). By the American Dental Institute (Limited), 55 St. James's Street, 34 Thurloe Square, and 44 Finsbury Square, London; and 123 King's Road, Brighton.
- "ERIMUS"; for lubricants. By W. Petchell & Co., Middlesborough-on-Tces. 89,212.

- "PLEASURE BRAND," with three heads, on oblong label; for tea. By William Turner, trading as the London and Glasgow Tea Importers' Association, 17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C., and 21 Hope Street, Glasgow. 85,576.
- Design of a lion lying down with a lamb, in round label with scroll; for substances used as food, or as ingredients in food. By David Chadwick Hell, trading as J. & J. Thompson & Co., 275 Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. 88,163.
- Signature of manufacturer; for a sauce for table and other uses. By Mary P. Boate, Pope's Hill House, Cork. 88,633.
- "KHURTWALLA"; for substances used in food, or as ingredients in food. By C. A. Deayton, 9 Church Street, Twickenham. 88,792.
- "THE TOWER BRIDGE TEA," with design of Tower Bridge, on label; for tea. By John Cassell & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 89,397.
- "Kosherine" (89,461), and design of cook with fryingpan, and letterpress, on oval label (89,459); for a lard substitute. By the Cotton Oil Product Company, New York, and 3 Adelaide Place, E.C.
- Monogram and letterpress, on circular label; for a corn and seed meal for stock-feeding purposes. By Thomas Massam, 25 High Street, Hull. 89,770.
- William Summers & Co., Bristol (89,043), W. Summers & Co., Bristol (89,044), Summers & Co., Bristol (89,045), and Summers, Bristol (86,046); for mineral and aërated waters. By Augustus William Summers, trading as William Summers & Co., Bristol.
- "PETRONA" (88,105) and "Guelder Rose" (88,106); for petroleum oils for burning purposes. By the Safety Oil Company (Limited), Bromley, and 17 College Hill, E.C.
- "MICALINE"; for grease for lubricating purposes, By Alex. Purvis, trading as the Mica-Lubricant Company, 63 King Street, South Shields. 88,930.
- "ICEBERG SOAP" (89,216) and "PHOTO SOAP" (89,217); for common soap. By James Brown, trading as David Brown & Son, Donaghmore, co. Tyronc, Ireland.
- "EDWARDS' INSTANTANEOUS AMERICAN HARLENE"; for a preparation for the hair. By John Edwards, 5 New Oxford Street, W.C. 84,009.
- "KLOSTER BRAND"; for eau de Cologne. By Breidenbach & Co., 157B New Bond Street, W. 87,975.
- "SERAILINE"; for perfumery. By Henry Howe, Millhouse, 54 Piccadilly, W. 89,605.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 21, 1889.

- "THE WINWOOD TONIC" (words in manuscript on flag).

 By Winwood Trimming, phrenologist, 54 Brownswood
 Road, Finsbury Park. 86,577.
- "CRITCHLEY," with representation of horse's leg; for remedy for rheumatism, &c. By James Critchley, cab proprietor, Queen's Mews, Queen's Road, Manchester. 87,312.
- "H. & W.," monogram in reversed triangle; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Howards & Sons, City Mills, Stratford, trading as Hopkin & Williams, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden. 88,348.
- "BOUILLON NUTRITIF," with representation of burning lamp; for a preparation of meat. By J. R. Wheatley, trading as J. Wheatley & Son, wine merchant, &c., Napier Street, Sheffield. 87,720.
- "Sozovite"; for a non-alcoholic cordial. By W. E. Hiscock, Perrott Street, Salthouse Lane, Hull. 88,629.
- Picture of children at play, with words, "Children thrive on this food"; for food. By Jacob Sumner Gates, trading as Thurber Gates & Co., St. George's House, Eastcheap. London. 90,176.
- "Whale"; for perfumed soaps, &c. By Lever Brothers, Warrington. 87,816.
- "LILYBANK"; for perfumery. By Lilybank Soap Company (Limited), Kittybrewster, Aberdeen. 90,121.

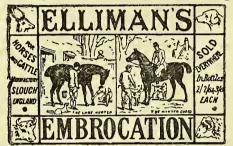
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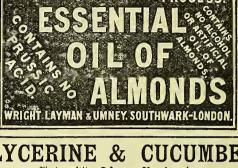
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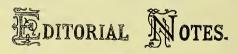
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MEDICAL TOPICS.

THE British Medical Association, which assembled last week in Leeds, is, no doubt, a very imposing body. Its organisation links together the majority of the medical men of the United Kingdom, its actual membership exceeding 12,000. It is worked by a central council, with branches all over the kingdom and in many of the colonies, and it is able to bring a powerful influence to bear on any agitation in which medical men are concerned. For their professional interests

doctors may always be relied upon to pull together with united force. Their efforts would be irresistible if they were a little less unanimous. Individually many of them are the most generous of men; corporately they are notoriously the most selfish. The result is that in Parliament, in society, and by all classes, a demand backed by the united voice of the medical profession is sure to be prejudiced and suspect. It is much to be regretted that this should be the case, because there is no class of men whose advice ought to be more valuable to the community, no branch of science of such direct importance to every individual. No one can doubt that this nation owes an immense debt of gratitude to its medical advisers in regard to public health. The deathrate of London at the latest return stood at 16, that of Paris at 22, Vienna 26, and Berlin 27. The average death rate of our provincial towns compares in like favourable manner with that of the smaller cities of Europe. This result we owe to the united efforts of engineers, chemists, statesmen, and medical men; but in this work the special knowledge of the last-named class must occupy a foremost place. And yet it is a fact that as a nation we do not pay to the physician that honour which certainly seems to be his due, and which we do pay most lavishly to those scourges of society, lawyers and soldiers.

The meeting of the association at Leeds celebrated the fifty-seventh year of the existence of the society, and the council's report indicated the progress which had been made. At the time of the first visit of the association to Leeds, in 1843, its members numbered only a little over 1,600; the income was 2,102*l*., and the expenditure 1,488*l*., leaving a balance of 614*l*. in favour of the association. In 1869, the occasion of the second visit to Leeds, the association had increased to 4,095 members, but the income had scarcely risen in proportion; the receipts were 5,571*l*., the expenditure 5,371*l*., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 200*l*., and the estimated excess of assets over liabilities was at that time put down at 166*l*. The association now numbers more than 12,000 members, and the balance of assets over liabilities is 35,617*l*.

A little amusing to outsiders was the apologetic tone adopted in the council's report towards the editor of the association's journal, Mr. Ernest Hart. During the year they had been compelled by the pressure of medical opinion to censure him for his journalistic smartness in reference to advance publication of some parts of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book; but it was evident that they had been pardoned for this interference only on the condition that they should not take such a liberty again. They assured the world on this occasion that they renewed their expression of confidence in the ability and devotion of their editor and general secretary, and complimented the former highly on the marked success with which he had conducted the journal—compliments which, from a journalistic point of view, it is admitted have been well earned.

That this is not quite the universal feeling was, however, evidenced from a letter, which was read by the president of the council, signed by Sir Joseph Lister, Messrs. W. H. Allchin, W. A. Meredith, and John Williams, expressing their intention to resign their membership of the association unless the journal could be made more worthy of the association which it represents. Respecting this, the Council had resolved that they did not admit that the writers of that letter were better judges than themselves, or more solicitous for the honour of the profession, but they were willing to consider any points which might be particularised; and the meeting, by an almost unanimous vote, expressed its satisfaction with the journal.

The President (Mr. G. C. Wheelhouse, of Leeds) in his

inaugural address repeated the old story of the progress of medical science, which is invariably the stock of these orations. He illustrated his history by telling the story of two great Scotch professors-the one a theorist, the other a materialist. The materialist would argue that certain forms of disease must be due to the presence of germs, and were the direct results of their development, propagation, and multiplication; and the theorist would cry, "Here is your microscope; show me but one of these germs and I will believe; but, until you do, I cannot"; and, being unable to do this, his friend could only fold his hands and wait patiently, hugging his belief meanwhile, but with the conviction of certainty none the less. He would like that these two professors-Professors J. Y. Simpson and Hughes Bennett—could meet at this meeting in Leeds, and know as much as we know of bacteria or bacteriology, and of germ pathology. The President also unfolded a new scheme of pupillage and examination, the details of which we briefly sketched last week.

The work of the British Medical Association is conducted in numerous sections, namely, medicine, surgery, public medicine, obstetric medicine, psychology, ophthalmology, laryngology, otology, pharmacology, and diseases of children. It would be obviously absurd to even catalogue the work done in these various departments, still more so to pretend to estimate it. All we can say is that this meeting gave as abundant proof as any of its predecessors of the activity of thought and investigation prevailing in the profession. A few gleanings of interest, however, from the mass of material presented may be selected.

Mr. Robert Rentoul, of Liverpool, moved a resolution at one of the general meetings, expressing sympathy with the action of the Charity Organisation Society of London in presenting a petition to the House of Lords praying for an inquiry into the management of the metropolitan medical charities, and adding a hope that the scope of the inquiry will be extended so as to include provincial hospitals and dispensaries. Mr. Ernest Hart seconded this resolution, which, commanding general acquiescence, was carried unanimously. Another resolution pledged the council to interest itself in the matter, and invited suggestions from the branches.

Sir William Roberts, of Manchester, presided over the pharmacological section, and made a bold bid for popularity by announcing that the time seemed not very far distant when therapeutics might fairly claim a position as one of the exact sciences. Dr. Leech, of Manchester, read a paper on "Hypnotics and Analgesics," indicating the anticipation that we should be able before long to calculate scientifically, by the substitution of one group for another in a chemical compound, how to provide a remedy for a given condition. Dr. Leech's paper followed very closely the lines of one read by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz at the Paris Congress of Therapeutists a week previously. Dr. John Gordon, of Aberdeen, narrated some very satisfactory experiences with urethane as a remedy in cases of sleeplessness, hysteria, overwork, &c. Another subject dealt with in this section was the feeding of invalids and infants. Dr. Burney Yeo and Dr. Sidney Martin both intimated that there was a tendency to drink too little water both in health and disease, and in the course of the discussion the President referred to the theory of the Bread Reform League, and ridiculed the assertion that unless we restore the husk and bran to bread there would be dreadful consequences, pointing out that the properties which bread lacked were found in other foods usually eaten with it. Among other papers read in this section were the following: By Mr. W. Maclennon (Glasgow), "Experimental research on the general comparative action of the natural and artificial salicylic acids and their salts of sodium"; Mr. H. Radcliffe Crocker (London) on "Antharobin and the sozoiodols in the treatment of skin diseases"; Mr. C. R. Illingworth (Accrington) on "The therapeutics of the biniodide of mercury"; Mr. H. Woods (London) on "The oxyiodides of calcium and bismuth"; and Mr. T. C. Charles (London) on "Ichthyol."

In the public medicine section Mr. Brindley James, late president of the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, advocated agitation for two medical peerages and a medical Cabinet Minister of Health. Dr. Ballard, the president of the section, sketched the qualifications which, in his opinion, should be possessed by a medical officer of health, and the section resolved that these officers ought not to be subject to dismissal except with the approval of the Local Government Board.

One of the attractive features of the Congress was a semi-popular lecture by Sir James Crichton Browne, the Lord Chancellor's visitor in lunacy, on "The Hygienic Uses of Imagination." Sir James is evidently a very learned man indeed. This is the style in which he talked:-"Sometimes," he said, "in the coarse frenzy of the madman, and even in the fine frenzy of the poet, the molecular thrill of of the ideal revival becomes so intense that it overleaps the boundaries of the cerebral cells, and vibrating to the peripheral expansion of the nerve, reinduces exactly the conditions of the original sensation, when hallucinations arise and a counterfeit is mistaken for reality." But he went on to assure his hearers that the awful effects thus depicted are not an invariable result of reading novels. Indeed, he asserts-and his special experience should qualify him to know-that "for one case of insanity caused by excess of imagination, there are a dozen caused by the want of it. Apathetic dulness and torpor of mind are apt to deepen into dementia; and those entirely given up to 'the care of this life and the deceitfulness of riches' are more likely to be choked by them than those who can surmount them and breathe the free and ample air of esthetical emotion." As a matter of fact the insane are the least imaginative of beings. "At rare intervals a madman is encountered—a Blake or a Swedenborg-whom two intrepid doctors have certified, who dazzles all around him by the meteoric brilliancy of his conceptions; but, as a rule, the lunatic is as dull as a stone."

The discussion on M. Pasteur's treatment of bitten patients was a farce. One of Pasteur's assistants, a certain Dr. Armand Ruffer, had been brought from Paris to give what was professed to be a judicial report of the system. Dr. Ruffer was an enthusiastic partisan, as might have been expected, and his audience were luckily almost as enthusiastic as himself. His explanation of the theory of the treatment is that the microbe of hydrophobia produces a certain quantity of vaccinating substances, which, when injected at the same time with the micro-organism, exerts its action at once, whereas the micro-organism does not act for fourteen days at least after being inoculated. Of course that theory is necessary, but it is not the less inherently improbable. Dr. Ruffer's figures were, however, the backbone of his communication. He showed that before Pasteur the deaths from hydrophobia among persons bitten by rabid dogs was 15 per cent.; Pasteur's treatment has reduced this proportion to .55 per cent. It is obvious that the value of these statistics depends entirely on the impartiality with which they have been collected. The discussion was almost, but not entirely, favourable to the Pasteur treatment. The president of the meeting, Dr. Eddison, avowed himself a recent convert. His contribution to the controversy was a little startling. In his first speech he declared he had witnessed twenty-two deaths from hydrophobia, and in his concluding remarks he assured the meeting that the notion commonly entertained respecting the sufferings endured by those who died from the disease was an exaggerated one. "There were many ailments from which people suffered a thousand times worse!"

The usual temperance breakfast, one of the features of the meeting, was held for the twentieth time. These breakfasts were commenced in Leeds twenty years ago, and Sir Edward Baines, who occupied the chair on this occasion, was present at the first. The old gentleman, who is over ninety, and has been an abstainer for fifty-three years, could justly point to himself as an illustration of the benefits of teetotalism.

THE WORKING OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

In the report of the working of the Bankruptcy Act for the year 1888, to which we alluded last week, some interesting particulars are given of the relative proportions of such failures as are due to misfortune and kindred causes, and to acts which are ascribable to culpable incapacity, reckless extravagance, gambling, or other faults of the bankrupt. An analysis of all the failures which occurred during the year in which the liabilities expected to rank against the estate are estimated by the debtor himself as over 25,000%. shows that out of a total of twenty-six failures of this description only two, involving an aggregate of 99,598l. in estimated liabilities, and 53,171l. in estimated assets, could by any stretch of leniency be placed in the former category; whereas twenty-four, with a total of 1,120,034l, in liabilities, and 221,683l. in anticipated assets, were due to causes more or less discreditable to the bankrupts. The report does well to call special attention to this excessive disproportion of discreditable failures, and we think that the Inspector-General is fully justified in concluding his review of this section of his work with the pertinent question whether the Legislature, in passing laws from time to time "for the relief of insolvent debtors," really contemplated the letting loose upon the mercantile community, without conditions and free from their obligations, of debtors who have shown themselves so reckless of their neighbours' interests, and so incompetent to manage their own affairs.

The causes to which the misfortunes of the leading performers on the bankruptcy stage are traceable form a curious commentary upon the prevailing conditions of commercial morality. A "financial agent" who brought in assets to the extent of 80% to be divided among creditors for an aggregate of 35,6121, had failed twice previously, and had not in either case obtained his discharge. He had been imprisoned for fraud into the bargain. Yet he found it apparently easy to obtain credit to the extent indicated above, and we confess that we feel the slightest possible sympathy with the creditors who allowed themselves to be imposed upon in this barefaced manner. Two bankrupts, owing 32,1921. and 59,0521. respectively, with no resources to speak of, had wasted large fortunes in reckless and extravagant living; several others absconded, filing no statement of affairs whatever: others had been insolvent for ten or fifteen years, and had been systematically trading at a loss during that period; others, again, had succumbed to the introduction of new machinery and improved methods of manufacturing in their respective trades. The system of "consigning" goods to foreign markets without orders, and without reference to their suitability, is also responsible for several disasters, and such cases are really more harmful to the trading community

at large than the mere breakdown of some foolish moneysquanderers through extravagance or over-speculation, because they prevent legitimate traders from doing business at a fair profit. A surgeon with 2001. assets magnificently owed 40,7111, and after passing through the Bankruptcy Court on this score, is now again reported to be earning a considerable income, of which he refuses to set aside any portion for his creditors, nor does there appear to be any power under the Bankruptcy Act to compel him to do so. Another worthy, a cotton spinner, admitted inter alia, when under examination, that he received a sum of 8201. as joint executor under a will, which he paid into his own banking account to liquidate his private debts, and a further sum of 2,500l. as executor under another will, which was also applied to his own use by paying it to the banking company to release his brother-in-law, who was security for him at the bank, and this although he knew at the time that he was hopelessly insolvent. He adds, "I was perfectly innocent that I was doing anything illegal in the matter." Perhaps the most important section of the report is that in which the Inspector-General points out the baneful influence on the general trade of the country of fraudulent and reckless competition of firms who find themselves on the high road to bankruptcy, and whose one object it becomes to realise cash at any cost to stave off the evil day. So important a factor is this unfair competition that the report—and we think with some considerable show of justice—places it chief among the causes of that "depression in trade" for which such a countless number of reasons have been assigned, and so great a variety of remedies recommended. The direct loss to creditors in bankruptcy averaged under the old Act from fifteen to twenty millions yearly, and now it is estimated at nearly ten millions, but this loss is insignificant compared with that inflicted upon legitimate traders by the disorganisation of markets in consequence of the forced sale of bankrupt stock, and the reckless disposal of goods by insolvents. Much credit is given to the new Bankruptey Act for checking to some extent this evil, which is said to have been still more rampant formerly than it is now; but much remains to be done in this direction, and the infliction of a heavy punishment upon hazardous traders would probably cause a sensible diminution in these losses. The unsparing criticism brought to bear by the public press upon the formation of new companies, and the increased publicity which has of late been given to the proceedings in the Bankruptey Court in many journals, are gratefully acknowledged by the Inspector-General as deterrents to swindling or reckless firms, and whatever has thus far been accomplished in the way of diminishing bankruptcy losses is admitted to have been brought about mainly by the publicity accorded in the press to the public examinations of bankrupts. But what the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy requires—and we think it is a reasonable demand is the amendment of the Bankruptcy Aet in the direction of giving its administrators power to deal in a more summary and severe manner with the worst class of offenders under the Act by imprisoning traders whose transactions are not properly recorded in books of account. Inspector-General thinks that the tendency of mercantile opinion is generally in favour of more stringent legislation. The resolutions passed by Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, and the Bills introduced in Parliament within the last two years by the representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, sufficiently attest this view. But it is not elear that the opinion of the professional classes, which necessarily forms a powerful element in shaping the legislative policy of the country, is quite unanimous upon the subject. Be that as

it may, it cannot be said that the present state of the law, in which the great majority of fraudulent bankrupts go seot free, is by any means satisfactory. During the past two years there have been in the country (exclusive of London) 77 eases in which the Official Receivers reported that fraudulent breaches of trust had systematically occurred. In 21 of these cases the debtors placed themselves beyond the reach of the law by flight, in 11 eases eriminal prosecutions were instituted, but 45 fraudulent bankrupts were not proceeded against. The reason of this failure to bring offenders to book is not so much the absence of a desire for justice on the part of the authorities as the defective state of the law. The Debtors Act, for instance, does not touch eases of deliberate breach of trust, which can only be dealt with under the Lareeny Act, and although in the course of the investigation which takes place in the bankruptcy courts the clearest evidence of such breach of trust may be disclosed, these courts have no power to order a prosecution. Even under the Lareeny Act the prosecution of offenders whose guilt is clear is not always followed by conviction, there being many loopholes in that measure through which the criminals may escape—such, for instance, as the provision exempting from prosecution "any person charged with offences, if he shall have first disclosed the same in any compulsory examination or deposition before any court upon the hearing of any matter in bankruptey or insolvency." It thus appears that a bankrupt cannot be prosecuted for actual fraud under the Larceny Act if he makes a diselosure of the same on his public examination. Whether such a provision is calculated to promote honesty among trustees may well be doubted. In order to obviate to some extent the chances of fraud by trustees, the report suggests that it would be desirable to esta. blish some system of limited supervision, which would secure the periodical rendering of accounts in certain prescribed forms, and in such manner that they might be capable of independent inspection. The suggested creation of a public trustee, or the extension to joint-stock companies of the power to act as trustees, might also perhaps offer relief in this direction.

As regards the costs of administration in bankruptcy, which are a standing cause of complaint with creditors, the Inspector-General points out that occasionally the accumulation of such costs is unavoidable, as, for instance, in cases where part of the assets eonsist of disputed claims, the value of which can only be tested by an action at law, or where the liabilities of an estate are large and complicated, the creditors exceptionally numerous, and the assets unusually small, and where consequently the expenses connected with the examination of claims and the notices and reports to creditors may absorb an amount altogether out of proportion to the total value of the assets. Some striking illustrations are given of the cases in which the creditors themselves fritter the whole of the realisable assets away in useless expenditure. One of the worst of this class of cases was that of a soap manufacturer in the High Court, in which an order for summary administration was made, and the chief Official Receiver realised forthwith a sum of 2231. He would, no doubt, speedily have realised the balance, but certain ereditors voted for his removal, and appointed a non-official trustee, who sold the remaining assets, consisting of book debts and goodwill, en bloc, with consent of the Court, to a member of the committee of inspection for 100l. In this case two petitions had been presented against the bankrupt, the first being insufficient to support a receiving order, which was consequently made upon the second; but the Court, without demur from the trustee, allowed the costs of both out of the estate.

The result was that the total realisations, which amounted to 323l. 16s. 4d., were distributed as follows:-

	£	3.	d.
Law costs of two petitions	56	Θ	0
Do. incurred by trustee, subsequent to petition	108	0	0
Trustee's remuneration (100 p.c. on the amount			
realised)	100	0	0
Other costs, including Official Receiver, Board			
of Trade, Court fees, &c.)	37	8	9
		_	_
£	301	8	9
Leaving for distribution a divideud at 2d, in the			
£, or altogether	£22	7	7

Instances are also quoted of the shameless and fraudulent manner in which insolvent concerns are occasionally, with the help of a rascally solicitor, foisted upon the public as joint-stock companies, under the pretence that they are flourishing concerns; but the pity of it is that the grossest cases of fraud go unpunished because the Bankruptcy Court is powerless to order a prosecution, the principles of the Bankruptcy Act not being at present applicable to the winding up of insolvent companies.

CHLORALAMID, THE NEW HYPNOTIC.

FROM the notices which are appearing all through the German medical press, it would appear that the new hypnotic, chloralamid, is destined to occupy a prominent and, perhaps, a permanent position among the popular chemical remedies of the day. It is put forward distinctly as a rival to sulphonal, and its admirers claim for it greater virtues than they allow to that remedy. Chloralamid is an addition product of chloralanhydride-CCl3CHO, and formamide-CHONH2. It has the constitutional formula:- $\rm CCl_3CH {\scriptsize \begin{tabular}{c} OH \\ NHCHO. \end{tabular}}$ A first advantage which it is said to

possess over sulphonal is its greater solubility. It dissolves in 9 parts of water, and 11 only of alcohol, while its mild taste and freedom from caustic properties recommend it in preference to such bodies as chloral hydrate, &c. It is given in doses of 20 to 45 grains in an aqueous solution, and it is claimed that in half-an-hour's time it will induce a sleep lasting about eight hours, and leaving no bad effect on the heart. It is best dispensed in solution, care being taken that no alkali is present.

Although the remedy has only been known for a short time, very numerous medical reports have already been published in reference to it, and from these it appears to have been tried at the clinics of Strasburg, Giessen, Greifswold, Bonn, Erlangen, and other places. Drs. Hagen and Hueffler, of Erlangen, have prescribed it for 23 patients, in 118 single doses. They obtained excellent results in 16 cases, good results in 10 cases, and in 2 only they were disappointed. Reischmann, of Giessen, has employed it in 52 instances, and gives as his opinion "that it acts well, will be very serviceable, and is free from undesirable secondary effects, having specially no action on the heart." Peiper tried it in 24 cases, and describes it as active, but not infallibly so, as, for instance, in cases where insomnia was caused by severe pain. Headache sometimes followed its use. Drs. Hagemann and Strauss used it at the clinic of Bonn in 15 cases, and found 15 grains sufficient to cause sleep in the ailments for which they tried it, namely, nervous diseases, 5; heart disease, 2; phthisis, 2; anæmia, 2, and others. They consider it generally very effective, though they state that it had no effect in some cases; but, they add, some patients are impervious to all hypnotics. Dr. Kny, of Strasburg, first made physiological experiments, and these being successful, he gave it to 31 patients, over one hundred times, in doses of from 20 grains to 1 drachm. According to him, the soporific effect is not so strong as with chloral hydrate, 30 grains of the latter corresponding to about 45 of chloralamid, which is what we should expect, as the relative amount of chloral is as 100 to 76.6. Its chief merit is that it does not affect the circulation. He recommends it for sleeplessness caused by nervous excitation, but not when severe pain is associated with the sleeplessness.

That it has decided merits seems evident from these reports. The investigators named are men of considerable reputation, and the fact that they criticise its weak points is evidence of the care they have taken in testing it.

Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, the honorary secretary of British Pharmaceutical Conference, kindly Pharmaceu-tical Confer- is understood, will be read at the forthcoming meeting to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on September 10 and 11:

"Papain as a Digestive Agent Compared with Commercial

Pepsin," by A. Ball.

"Infusion of Gentian," by W. Johnston.
"Note on Tincture of Lemon Peel," by W. Johnston. "Exact Formulæ for the Official 1 per cent. Liquors," by C. A. Macpherson-

"Liquor Morphinæ Meconatis," by C. A. Macpherson.

"Note on Meconic Acid, and the Detection of Opium in cases of Poisoning," by A. H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S.

"Note on Vermin-killers containing Strychnine," by A. H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S.

"Ipecacuanha Fluid Extract and Wine (Standardised),"

by J. O. Braithwaite and J. C. Umney.

"Ipecacuanha Wine (British Pharmacopæia)," by J. O. Braithwaite and J. C. Umney.

"Short Note on the Preparation and Use of a Scale of Small Residues," devised to facilitate the estimate of progress in washing precipitates, &c., by B. S. Proctor, F.I.C.

"Short Note on Tincture of Senna, B.P.," intended to indicate its want of medicinal activity, and to open a discussion on its change or deletion from the Pharmacopæia,

by B. S. Proctor, F.I.C.

"Note on Ferri et Ammonii Citras, the Presence of Sulphate, &c.," by B. S. Proctor, F.I.C.

"Cascara Esculenba," by Dr. P. S. Mootooswamy, F.L.S.,

"The Chemistry of Strophanthus," by Professor T. R. Fraser, F.R.S.

"Note on a New Mode of Applying Chloride of Methyl," by W. Martindale, F.C.S.
"Medical and Chemical Misconceptions about Lithia," by

Louis Siebold, F.I.C., F.C.S.

"Chemical Observations on the Root Bark of Euonymus," by W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S.
"Notes on some New Gums," by T. Maben, F.C.S.

"Easton's Syrup," by T. Maltby Clague.

Mr. Naylor expects two or three other papers may be forthcoming, but he is not yet in possession of the titles. There seems to be every prospect of a large meeting.

Ether as an Mr. Macartney did useful service in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon in calling Intoxicant. attention to the growing use in Ireland of ether as an intoxicant. The pernicious practice seems to prevail mainly in the North of Ireland, and the statistics which the hon. member quoted served to prove that the Intoxicant. lower classes take ether as a substitute for whisky to an alarming extent. Mr. Macartney's object in bringing the matter forward was to connect the admitted increase of lunacy in Ireland with the consumption of ether, and although the chairman felt it his duty to prevent the discussion of the subject on the vote then under debate, the facts which were adduced sufficed to disclose the existence of a serious evil, and elicited from the Chief Secretary a promise that during the recess he would investigate the matter further, and consider the desirability of regulating by statute the sale of this drug.

The hon, member for South Antrim informed the Com-

mittee in the course of his speech that in the little town of Cookstown some traders sold as much as 20 gallons of ether per week; that one trader imported 120 gallons a week, and that 910 gallons passed through Belfast by rail every year for sale in Tyrone and Derry. Over four tons of the drug were sent by rail every year to Cookstown, Magherafelt, and Maghera; and the hon. member calculated that, inasmuch as half a glass sufficed to intoxicate an adult, the quantity thus known to be imported would account for 105,000 cases of drunkenness. He added the information that for the small sum of 6d. a man could get drunk on ether three times a day. But the figures given by the hon. gentleman admittedly failed to represent the extent of the traffic. A very large percentage of the trade is conducted with carts from Belfast, which supply the small shopkeepers, who in turn send the drug out to customers in their parcels of groceries, and it is well said that in places the custom of taking ether has been epidemic. These are grave facts, which must not be ignored. The following letter, sent by Major Clark, gives a further insight into the practice:—

Rathone, Maghera, Belfast, Aug. 1, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Ether driuking, I regret to say, is not only increasing here, hut also this illegitimate use of it is spreading to other districts were it was formerly unknown.

When I first became a magistrate, some twenty years ago, ether was only sold for improper purposes in one house in Maghera. It is now sold in four low lodging-houses, and it is a common practice for people wheu turned out of the public-houses to finish off there their night's debauch. For consumption at home ether is also sold in more respectable houses, not only in Maghera, but in the small houses, throughout the neighbourhood, and, I regret to say, in order to bring it within the reach of everyone, two old women go through the country to barter it at the farm-houses for empty bottles, &c. From the fact that a pennyworth produces drunkenness, the terrible mischief that ensues is plain.

For years I have persistently opposed the granting of new licences, chicfly on the ground that if they were unreasonably multiplied the police would be unable to enforce the laws relating to them. Of late I have greatly moderated this opinion, for I think it would be hetter far for the country that every house in it should be licensed rather than the driuking of ether should be substituted for that of whisky. On the latter, at all events, you can only get drunk once in twenty-four hours, on the former, for the same cost, you could be drunk and sober two or three times.

I have always understood there is great difficulty in legislating on this subject. In my opinion great advantages would ensue if it were enacted that ether could not be sold (unless when prescribed by a doctor) in less quantities than five shillings' worth at a time, and that the person so purchasing should be compelled—as under the Explosives Act—to be licenced, and to provide a safe place for storage. Such legislation would be unambitious, and would produce a most wholesome check on the sale of it for improper purposes.

Believe me, yours very truly,
W. E. Macartney, Esq., M.P.

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J. JACKSON CLARK, Jun.

American
Peppermint
Oil

It is a usual thing at this time of the year, says the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter of August 7, to hear that the peppermint crop is Oil. a failure, and it has been observed that the yield of oil is generally as large when the crop is reported badly damaged as when the plant is allowed to reach maturity without the prediction of a short supply. Consequently the time-honoured and hoary rumour of destruction of the peppermint plants has failed to excite consumers, who have as yet made no sign that they propose to take advantage of the present comparatively low prices to provide for the possible requirements of the future. The fact remains, however, that the excessive rains, which have been particularly severe in New York State and Michigan, have wrought serious damage to the crop, particularly in the lowlands, from which the greatest yield is obtained, and the most persistent "bears" in the peppermint-oil market admit that the conditions now prevailing must result in higher prices unless the consuming demand is unusually light. The consuming season is, however, all before us, and as the distributors have bought sparingly during the spring and summer, it is expected that a large quantity of oil will be required to supply the actual needs of consumption between now and the holidays. Already exporters are beginning to exhibit signs of uneasiness regarding the future, and we understand that the New York dealers have encountered quite an active export demand during the past week. As yet there has been

no quotable improvement in market values, but unless the crop on the highlands is so prolific as to make up the deficit in the yield from the lowlands, there is the best of reasons for believing that high prices will be realised by holders of peppermint oil this Fall. The effect of the reported damage to the crop is likely to be far more reaching than such a catastrophe would have been a few years ago. Discouraged by the unprofitable results of several preceding seasons and the almost certain prospect that the returns this year will be far from enough to pay for the trouble of cultivating and harvesting the crop, many growers, particularly in the State of New York, threaten to abandon the business entirely, and it is barely possible that for some years to come, or until the condition of the market warrants the resumption of the industry, the cultivation of the peppermint plant, in the Wayne County field at least, may be neglected to such an extent as to cause a great scarcity of the oil.

* *

Pharmacy in Russia.

Concerns of his subjects is so great that not even a pharmaceutical congress can be held in his dominions without his express sanction, while the duration of the congress and its programme are likewise subject to Imperial approval. The following is the text of the decree in which the Czar, through the medium of the Governor of St. Petersburg, permits his pharmaceutical subjects to meet in congress between October 23 and 30 next:—

"The request of the St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society for permission to call together in congress the pharmaceutical societies of Russia in the autumn of this year, for the duration of seven days, and for the purpose of discussing together questions relating to the science and practice of pharmacy and to the professional interests of Russian pharmacists—with the privilege of admitting to the sittings of the congress, in addition to professors of pharmacy, the proprietors of private and Imperial pharmacies possessing the degree of Magister or Provisor, as well as persons occupying the positions of qualified pharmacists to Medical Administrations, and likewise, during the period of the congress, to hold a private exhibition not open to the public and without entrance fee—has been submitted by the Minister of Home Affairs to the most gracious consideration of His Imperial Majesty."

The above-mentioned most humble request was followed on the 5th of this current July by His Imperial Majesty's Supremest Resolution—"Agreed."

"I hereby acquaint the Board of Directors of the Pharmaceutical Society with this Supreme Sanction, communicated to me by the Ministry of Home Affairs under date of July 11, No. 153, and given in answer to the petition handed by the Society to the Minister of Home Affairs; and I append a copy of the programme of questions to be brought before the notice of the congress, duly sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Durnowo.

" Gresser,
" Lieutenant-General.

"For the Chief of the Chancellerie, Omeljanski."

Having come safely through this terrible ordeal, the Society now appeals to Russian pharmacists for assistance to make the congress a success.

* *

The Source Smilax which is cultivated in Jamaica has been of Jamaica somewhat cleared up recently by Sir Joseph Sarsaparilla. Hooker, who has carefully gone over all the available information on the subject and has just published his conclusions. While admitting the vagueness and uncertainty of the information possessed on the subject, Flückiger and Hanbury in the "Pharmacographia" incline to believe that the sarsaparilla cultivated in the island of Jamaica, though of a light brown colour and more amylaceous than the Jamaica sarsaparilla of commerce, is botanically identical with it. Specimens of this cultivated plant, but without flowers or fruit, which were sent to Flückiger and

Hanbury and planted in the Botanical Gardens at Kew, some twenty years since, have quite recently flowered for the first time, and it is this occurrence which has attracted Sir Joseph Hooker's attention to the subject. The latter authority has, after an examination of these flowers and all the available information, concluded that the specimen in question is not the Smilax officinalis, H. B. K., and has therefore described it anew under the name Smilax ornata, Hook. f., believing it to be probably identical with the Smilax ornata, Lemaire, described in "Illustrationes Horticoles." The real difficulty which exists as to the placing of the specimens of Smilax in regard to their species lies in the fact that, the flowers being dioccious, it is necessary to obtain both a male and female plant in order to be perfectly accurate in the description. The plant which flowered in the Kew Gardens proved to be a male, the female flowers being still unknown.

* *

The Inventor According to the Druggist's Circular the inventor of the Soda ventor of the modern soda fountain which plays so great a part in American pharmacies is a native of Bellerica, in Massachusetts, who had removed to Lowell in the same State, where, in 1855, the brothers Amos W. and Gustavus D. Dows were associated in business as retail druggists. Seeing the necessity of something more convenient to increase the trade in soda refreshments, the two
"put their beads together," and after a short time announced
to their customers that they had "ice cream soda" on draught. The apparatus first constructed by them was a very crude invention, but in 1861 G. D. Dows patented a shaver consisting of a galvanised iron box, with a propelling screw in each side arranged with bevel gears, and operated by a crank on the outside of a large marble box containing the syrup cans, cooler, &c. G.D. Dows soon after started the manufacture and sale of his apparatus in Boston. The demand for summer drinks was supplied mainly by lemonade and fermented hop beers. His efforts to improve this class of beverages led at once to carbonated drinks. His were the first marble soda-water fountains ever used in America, and they became so popular that he could not supply the demand for them. The first fountain made under his patents was used by A. W. Dows & Co., at Lowell, and the ice-cutters were manufactured for many years in Lowell, by Frank S. Perkins. G. D. Dows was always familiarly known as "G. D." Associated with him in Boston for thirteen years was his brother Calvin. "G. D." was one of the firm of Dows, Clark Exposition of 1867. After the Exposition "G. D." began so many projects that he could not keep an eye on them all, and the result was a general failure. He was the first to introduce into Europe soda-water drawn from marble fountains. He established the firm of Dows Clark & Van Winkle in London, but was afterwards overtaken by many business misfortunes, culminating in 1875, when his five-story drug store in Boston, said to be the finest in the country at that time, was destroyed by an explosion, and the building with all its fittings totally wrecked. Soon after this misfortune a bronchial affection settled upon him and finally ended his life, on February 15, 1886, aged 58 years. Mr. G. D. Dows was the youngest of a family of twenty-one children, his father being nearly 70 years old when he was born.

* *

Native Indian
Signboards.

A writer in the Times of India has been investigating the native quarters of one of the great Indian cities, for the purpose of making merry on the way in which native shopkeepers air their knowledge of the English language in the business announcements over their shops, and his peregrinations have been rewarded by a large crop of oddities. A Goanese trader announces on a very prominent signboard that "chiroots and cigarettes fresh fry mutton things will be got here," while a rival shopkeeper describes himself as a "tea puddin ice-cream bayeef orburing robe aneer and retail seller." Yet another storekeeper intimated that he keeps in stock "Profitable Benares conserve of the hog plum." Further on an announcement runs:—"The shop No. 13 in the name of T. D. Veerjee, cloth merchant, conducted by T. Giga Nuthoo. No tricks shall be played even towards a boy or a man of common sense. In case if the cloth is returned, being unsuited, its value shall be paid back and terms cash." Hakim Syed is a

"Rumlee Juffree and astrologer," and Essajee a "plumber dranpipe and drang builder in new system." The oddest announcements of all are those of persons connected with the medical profession or the drug trade. Mr. Dhodee Chundrojee, for instance, baving appropriated the title of "oculi et auris chirwig"; and a board on a charitable dispensary announcing that the institution is "for poor only and oculist." A similar institution is the "Cheapest Medical Dispensary bas been opened for the benefit of the persons of small sum, and poor salary." "Syed Khoja Kurindinsha Chisliti, generation of Syed Khoja Mohidin Chisti, inhabitant of Ajmere, now wishes to celebrate, which he has been offerded from his master, to cure the patient demon, magic devils, &c., or any short of patient to whom doctors cannot cure the patient should attend here he will be cured by the favour of God."
A certain other Synd calls attention to the fact that he "can cure every kind of disease particularly the seven kinds of fites, &c." A lady rejoicing in the name of Vurzeebeebee states her calling as a "nurse mediceon of any sickness for man and womans, and bone settler." A native chemist's signboard runs as under:-" Nuthoo Ramjee, candee shop is very good and cheap medicine to be had at any time."

* *

The Cocaine We have already stated that a cocaine ordi-Habit. nance has been adopted in San Francisco, Habit. making a medical prescription essential before the drug can be supplied. But according to the San Francisco News Letter the ordinance is already being evaded. That paper says there are some very low down druggists in this city, as there are also some very rascally medical practitioners. Greater knaves never cut a throat, scuttled a ship, or received their deserts at the end of a hompen rope. Prescriptions that may, according to the amended law, be filled three different times, are for sale at four bits each, and there are ruffians, entitled to call themselves medical doctors, who are beginning to drive a roaring trade at that price. The ordinance could, without much difficulty, be so added to as to constitute it a drag-net that would catch these murderers for coin. Moreover, the Boards of Examiners, who have power to revoke diplomas, could quickly nip the evil in the bud. It is entirely within their power to take away the licence to practise of any man found catering for money to the depraved appetite of any one of the frightfully large army of opium and cocaine fiends that is growing up in our midst. Meanwhile, there are druggists who are evading the law in their own way. Some of them secure the signatures of friendly and not over-scrupulous medical men to a pile of opium, morphine, and cocaine prescriptions, one of which is given to the fiend whose order is for not less than 50 cents' worth of the drug. There are others who dispense with the prescription altogether, but label their goods as if they were obtained in Oakland, Alameda, San Jose, or some place where there is no penal ordinance in existence. If the police do their duty these evasions can be made shortlived. If it be true, as there is reason to believe, that the habit of taking these drugs is producing more crime in this community than all other causes combined then indeed have the police a very special. causes combined, then indeed have the police a very special incentive for vigilance. So also bas the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Why was not the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Vigo (of Ramsgate) officially reported last week? Was it not a "transaction" of the Society? Or is it in accordance with modern policy not to recognise defeats?

"Well, what you wearin' glasses fur, Mr. Johnsing?" Mr. Johnsing: "Fur my eyes, nigger; did you 'spose I wuz wearin' 'em fur de collic?"—Pharm. Era.

"OH! DOCTOR," she said across the dinner-table, "have you read that queer book that's made so much stir?" "What book, madam?" "That book of Amelie Rivers—'The Quack and the Dead.'"

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.—"I say, Morse, can you tell a young chicken from an old one?" "Of course I can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens don't have teeth." "No, but I have."



Prescribers' Pharmacopæia of New Drugs: Describing their Preparation, Properties, Action, and Doses. Bombay: Kemp & Co. (Limited). 16mo. 200 pp.

Some time ago we received from Kemp & Co. (Limited), of Bombay, one of the most remarkable little volumes which has come under our notice for a long time. This is a "Prescriber's Pharmacopœia of New Drugs, describing their Preparation, Properties, Action, and Doses." It is got up in the "Extra Pharmacopœia" size and style, extends to over 200 pages, and is neatly bound in cloth boards. The "Pharmacopœia" has, we understand, been written by one of the company's staff (Mr. Thomas Stephenson), who has kept in view the requisites of the Indian climate, so far as that modifies medical practice there. Moreover, the brochure has been printed and bound in Bombay, a matter of no little difficulty, which few at home can fully appreciate. In respect to get-up the "Pharmacopœia" is highly creditable to the publishers. We are glad to speak in equal terms of the matter. The "Pharmacopœia" itself, apart from the business matters which it contains, is not mere scissors-and-paste work, but is well written, and there is ample evidence in its pages that the author has brought sound knowledge and regard for accuracy to bear upon his work.

Problems in Chemical Physics and Specific Gravities, with Key. By Henry Wootton. 2nd Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 8vo. 99 pp. 3s.

WE observe that Mr. Henry Wootton's "Problems in Chemical Physics" has now reached a second edition. When writing of the first we thought it necessary to mention that the problems by themselves were not likely to simplify the knowledge in this department required by the pharmaceutical student. The author now points out that "the book is intended to be used in conjunction with the student's ordinary text-books of chemistry and physics." We believe also that the students of the Westminster College of Pharmacy, for whom the book was primarily intended, have the advantage of Mr. Wootton's personal direction in this portion of their studies, so that our strictures are substantially removed. Apart from that, there is no question of the fact that this is the most complete collection of "Problems" which is available to the pharmaceutical student. Experience has shown that they are those problems which are required at the examinations, and, as there are no less than 316 of them, it cannot be said that it is a "cram book." At all events, the student who can make it so is a very clever fellow, and deserves to pass. In the present edition several illustrations are incorporated, and it has been extended by two new chapters.

A Treatise on Manures: or the Philosophy of Manuring. By A. B. Griffiths, Ph.D. London: Whittaker & Co. 8vo. 415 pp.

DR. A. B. GRIFFITHS has provided a very useful volume to agriculturists and all interested in the promotion of scientific agriculture in his new book. It is one of the volumes of "The Specialist's Series," published by Whittaker & Co. It is seldom that we handle such a nicely-printed book as this; it comes from the Chiswick Press, and is admirable throughout as a good specimen of typography. The author treats his subject well, first discussing the history of agriculture, then the constituents of plants and soils, and the natural and artificial manures, the manufacture of the latter being dealt with in a separate chapter wherein the technology of the manure works is discussed. Dr. Griffiths is well known as one of the most zealous advocates of iron sulphate as a manure, so that it is not surprising to find a whole chapter devoted to it. There is an excellent chapter on the analysis of manure, and throughout the treatise there are numerous tables showing the average composition of fertilising agents and soils, which add greatly to its

Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry. By George Robertson, F.C.S. London: S. F. Hodsoll. 1s. 6d.

WHILE the medical world unsuccessfully agitates for the establishment of an easy means of obtaining degrees for London students of medicine, it is pleasing to know that there is a growing desire on the part of the students themselves to take the degrees which are available, viz., those of the London University. In our principal metropolitan medical schools many students are specially trained for these degrees, and to aid in the work we notice that Mr. George Robertson, F.C.S., teacher of pharmacy in the London Hospital, has recently published a "Manual of Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry," embracing those subjects only which are required by the examining boards. This chemistry takes in the manufacture of the principal medicinal alkaloids, the more important medicinal chemicals, such as potassium iodide and chloroform, and the potent galenicals, as well as the assay of crude drugs. In the space of a 58-page octavo manual Mr. Robertson describes what has to be done, and explains in a very lucid manner each step of the processes. We should think that the manual will admirably fulfil its purpose, and, as it is published at a low price it should be available to all students. It is neatly bound, and is inter-

The Uses of Plants: A Manual of Economic Botany. By G. S. Boulger, F.L.S. London: Roper & Drowley. Small 8vo. 224 pp. 5s.

This work professes to be "a manual of economic botany, with special reference to vegetable products introduced during the last fifty years." There are several works of this character—perhaps the "Treasury of Botany" is the best of all-but none, except the Catalogues of the Kew Museums, which have attempted to go through the whole of the vegetable kingdom and give us the cream of facts in a pocketable volume. We are disposed to think that this cannot be well done. The Kew Catalogue only attempts to give a little information regarding the most important products, but Professor G. S. Boulger, in "The Uses of Plants, much more ambitious. The purpose of the volume is to show how indispensable to man is the vegetable kingdom, as a provider of food, raiment, medicine, and luxury. In some respects the book is interesting and useful, giving, for instance, in regard to staple articles, such as the common food-stuffs, data which are not always handy; but on the whole the information is too fragmentary and incomplete to make the book a valuable one. and incomplete to make the book a valuable one. To quote only from the materia medica section: "Pimento yields a distilled water, frequently prescribed." "Squirting cucumber . . . yields the powerful cathartic elaterium, the juice round its seeds containing the crystallisable principle elaterin, $C_{23}H_{24}O_5$." "Colocynth . . . contains colocynthin, $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$, and is similarly employed." These are quotations from page 94. On the next one we find "Damiana is recommended as a tonic for dyspepsia." "Conia . . . is employed as a sedative and antispasmodic, along with other allied substances." These quotations give all that is said about the medicinal properties of the substances. We are not told what pimento is used for, nor what elaterium is made from. We might suppose from the colocynth paragraph that the whole plant is used in medicine, for there is no mention of the fruit. Damiana is not, of course, used for dyspepsia-it may be rarely, but its specific purpose is quite another thing; and so also regarding conia: it is not a much-used article, although the galenical preparations of the herb used article, although the galenical preparations of the nero are more commonly employed. There is scarcely a page in the volume which does not show similar lack of precision. Moreover, it is not altogether free from errors, as, for example, when we are told that Bebeeru bark "forms the main ingredient of 'Warburg's drops,' a popular medicine in India" (page 114), and Euphurbia Drummondii, Bois, yields the anæsthetic drumine, an alkaloid similar to accessine". We suppose that the unsatisfactory character of cocaine." We suppose that the unsatisfactory character of the book is largely due to the "authorities" whom the author has consulted. Some of these are good, but others are mere compilations, and it is almost impossible to subject such authorities to the "boiling-down" process with the faintest chance of a good result. In this case that has certainly not been achieved.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers :- It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing ptriores

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is peru wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 22.

BUSINESS has been greatly hampered this week by the dispute between the dock companies and their employés, which has unsettled the whole of the shipping trade. Had it not been for this we would probably have been able to record a very satisfactory week's trading, and even as it is the volume of business transacted appears to have been a satisfactory one. In the chemical trade there are not very many important changes to report upon. Refined camphor has been advanced, and quinine has also put on another half-penny for the week. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid, on the other hand, are slightly weaker, while chlorate of potash and sulphate of copper are also easier. In heavy chemicals, metals, &c, we have to place on record a further advance in antimony, a firm market for ammonia sulphate, and a somewhat easier feeling for bleaching-powder and quicksilver.

The drug sales held to-day passed off extremely quietly, though a very fair proportion of the goods offered was disposed of. Rhubarb and musk brought an advance on the last public sale rates; fenugreek and cumin seed and golden seal root are reported higher; castor oil, saffron, and H.G.H. oil are likewise reported dearer, and one or two varieties of gum arabic have come in for an improvement. Senna and honey keep very firm, and so does beeswax. On the other hand, there has been a decline in Zanzibar aloes, cardamoms, cubebs, chamomiles, gum benjamin, gum elemi, ipecacuanha, insect flowers, and spermaceti. In the allied drysaltery trades we have to report higher rates for shellac, benzol, turmeric, dyewoods, and most of the fixed oils. Gambier alone sells at somewhat lower rates.

THE DOCK STRIKE .- The strike of the workmen connected with the London & St. Katharine and the East & West India Docks, and with a number of private wharves and warehouses, has assumed very serious proportions during the present week, and it is computed that there are at present over 30,000 men on strike. The movement originated with the men of the amalgamated East & West India and the London & St. Katharine Docks, who demanded several concessions, including the advance of the regular rate of pay from 5d. to 6d. per hour, an increase of the payment for overtime, and certain improvements with regard to the hours of engagement. The men on strike have since been joined, with a remarkable display of esprit de corps, by their fellow-workmen in other docks and wharves, and by large numbers of men of allied trades, and they daily parade the City to evoke sympathy and collect funds to keep up the strike. Among Mincing Lane people the feeling generally appears friendly to the labourers, who are also said to find more than a latent support among a number of shipbroking firms and shipowners, and it is generally thought that their demands are reasonable and should promptly be conceded. Meanwhile considerable annoyance and delay is caused in the drug trade, as in all other branches, by the practical closing of the port of London. Goods cannot be forwarded, and ships which arrived this week are waiting in vain for men to unload them. At the Red Lion Wharf, one of the principal warehouses for the storage of drugs and gums, the 400 men employed joined the strikers yesterday, and the men of the Three Cranes Wharf, Butler's Wharf, and other riverside warehouses have followed suit. The Fenchurch Street warehouses are still open, and there seems no present prospect of the men employed there joining the movement, but they can only work the goods actually in the warehouse, fresh supplies being for the moment cut off. The attempt of the dock committee to obtain men from other ports has signally failed, and their offer to engage 1,000 men at a fixed wage

and for constant employment also appears to have been practically without response. The fact that the company has been making a much larger profit lately than in its last financial year, though the tonnage was less by about half a million, and the knowledge that the misfortunes which the docks have had to encounter of late years have been almost entirely brought about through their own fault, do not tend to make the trading community generally feel better disposed towards those concerned.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND .- Our Liverpool correspondent writes that the markets remain steady generally, but quotations are almost all unchanged, and there are no special features worth reporting.

CORNERING CINNAMON.—A meeting of proprietors and superintendents of cinnamon estates was held at Colombo on July 20, presided over by Mr. W. Jardine, to consider the means to adopt to decrease the output of cinnamon chips, and for suppressing the manufacture of cinnamon-leaf oil. The following resolutions were passed in support of the object for which the meeting had been called:—"That this meeting deems it desirable to give up the preparation, sale, and export of cinnamon chips, which, it is believed, helps materially to keep down the price of quill cinnamon." "That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution a committee be appointed to draw up and circulate amongst owners of cinnamon properties a letter for signature of proprietors and representatives of proprietors, binding themselves on their honour to stop all scraping of chips from their cinnamon for a period of two years from October 1,1889, and to adopt such other measures as may seem to them necessary to secure the end in view." It was also proposed "That all who sign the letter referred to above should also agree not to permit the manufacture of cinnamon leaf oil upon their properties, or allow the removal of leaves for that purpose"; in support of which proposition it was pointed out that good cinnamon oil in 1877 fetched 4s. 8d. per oz.; the same quality of oil in 1886 fetched only 1s. 8d. per oz. Many of the stills in consequence had stopped manufacturing cinnamon oil. The last resolution, however, was ultimately held over. The meeting appears to have been very representative and unanimous, and only two planters are reported as having refused to join the movement. From a financial point of view these two may probably find reason for congratulation.

ACIDS.— Citric acid is dull, and offers at 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot; at auction a cask of somewhat discoloured acid (Kemble's brand) sold at 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. Oxalic acid, dull of sale at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Tartaric, not in much demand. The price ranges from 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to

ALOES.—The South African steamer which arrived this week has not brought us any Cape aloes. At to-day's auctions 43 packages of this variety were shown, comprising only a few of good hard quality, for which 27s. per cwt. is still asked. But the trade did not seem willing to buy at present, this article being one which is almost entirely taken for export only. The sales included fair but rather dull and drossy aloes at 23s.; soft to very ordinary at 20s. to 18s. per cwt. Of Curação aloes only a few lots were sold, offers being generally too low. For good brown livery in gourds 67s. 6d. was refused; fair red liver in boxes held at 45s.; common to fair glassy Capey sold at 14s. 6d. to 22s.; dark liver at 26s. per cwt. Of East Indian Socotrine aloes 105 packages were offered, but only a few unimportant sales were made. Good red half soft quality is held at 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. Sixty-nine packages Zanzibar, mostly soft, sour flavour, good red to dark, sold at 51s. down to 25s. per cwt., which marks a fresh decline.

AMBERGRIS.—A few packages were offered for sale to-day, but they only included two lots, together about 10 oz., of of fine-flavoured grey quality, for which 150s. per oz. is now asked. Ordinary black stuff bought in at 40s. per oz.

AMMONIA SALTS.—Carbonate, dull, at $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to $3\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. Sal ammoniac. in fair demand, at the established prices of 36l. and 34l. Sulphate, firm, Beckton terms, 12l. 2s. 6d.; 24 per cent. grey, London, 12l. 1s. 3d.; Hull, 12l. 2s. 6l.; Leith, 12l. 5s.

Anise.—Russian remains fairly steady, but without any particular demand; 18s. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. is required for the usual mixed quality. Italian and Spanish anise, firm but quiet. Chinese Star anise of fair quality is reported to have changed hands to a limited extent at 75s. per cwt., but we doubt whether there is any available at that price. In the middle of July the season in China was drawing to a close, and quotations were entirely nominal.

Annatto.—Three barrels partly good red, partly darkish, Brazilian Seed sold at $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. For ten baskets dry Roll annatto 9d. per lb. is wanted.

ANTIMONY again dearer; Regulus, 66l. to 67l. per ton.

ARAROBA.—Twenty-six tins, together 361 lbs., of new import were offered at auction to-day. The price asked ranges from 3s. for good bright to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. for dark and dirty lots.

ARSENIC very firm at 13s. 3d. per cwt. for powdered white, landed.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba quiet, and without much business. At the auctions two parcels were shown. For five barrels fairly bright to dark and cloudy Pará 2s. 1d. was refused for the best lots, while 2s. 3d. is asked for partly fair, partly-cloudy Angostura. Peru neglected; 3s. 10d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. is asked for fair quality, but that price is nominal.

BENZOL.—The market is strong and advancing; 90 per cent. is now quoted at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; 50 per cent., 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.

BLEACHING-POWDER quieter at 7l. 15s. to 8l. Type quotes again lower at 7l. 2s. 6d.

BORAX quiet and dull at 28s. to 30s. per cwt., according to brand and position.

BUCHU.—Twenty-two bales good round leaves, rather yellowish, sold very cheaply at 2d. per lb. For a finer lot of good flavour and green colour $2\frac{1}{4}d$. was refused.

CALUMBA.—Nineteen bales fine selected root, bright yellow colour, washed, are held at 55s. per cwt., rather smaller ditto at 40s. A parcel of ordinary mouldy and partly wormy to sound grey and yellowish mixed root sold at 10s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—No business has transpired this week. The market remains very firm.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The English and foreign manufacturers have raised their prices $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., and the position of the crude camphor market certainly appears to warrant that step. Bells are now quoted at 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to brand and quality; tablets in proportion.

CANELLA ALBA.—One bale of this drug, of which very little has been seen at the auctions recently, sold at 20s. for bold bright-coloured split quill.

CARAWAY SEED.—Prices recently advanced about 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. from the lowest point, but since then the market has again become easier. Russian seed is dull and lower. New Dutch, 21s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—At to-day's auctions 242 packages, including a fair proportion of good quality, were offered, and 118 packeges sold at irregular, but generally slightly easier, rates, the decline ranging from 1d. to 3d. per lb. Some of the holders, however, did not seriously offer their supply, evidently expecting better values later on. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon Malabar, medium pale round, rather warty, 2s.; small brown mixed, 1s. 6d.; very small, 1s.; medium even brown, 1s. 7d.; unclipped shelly and partly open, 1s. 1d.; yellow, mouldy, and specky, 1s. 1d. to 11d. per lb. Mysore, fine pale long and round mixed, medium to bold, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; ditto, but much smaller, 2s. 2d.; medium pale long, partly specky, 2s. 4d.; fair pale, but mixed sizes, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; small ditto, 1s. 8d.; small mixed sizes, lean and partly mouldy, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. Ordinary shelly Tellicherry, 2d. to 3d. Mangalore character, fair pale mixed sizes, London bleached, 2s. 11d. Seed, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. The exports from Ceylon between October 1 and July 25 are returned as follows:—1888-9, 245,471 lbs.; 1887-8, 275,531 lbs.; 1886-7, 287,504 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The price of good sound bark is nominal at 8d. per lb. on the spot, and for arrival about 47s. 6d. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A small lot of ten bags lean but fresh and fairly good West Indian pods sold at 13s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—Lower prices are again quoted for the Belgian flowers, good pale quality being offered at 49s. per cwt., seconds at 44s. to 45s. At the auctions five bales fair greyish flowers, apparently old, sold at 41s., without reserve.

CHLORALAMID.—This new hypnotic, made by Schering's Chemische-Fabrik, is quoted at 11s. 6d. per lb. for wholesale quantities.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Ceylon in the periods between October 1 and July 25 have been: 1888-9, 8,684,835 lbs.; 1887-8, 9,376,702 lbs.; 1886-7, 12,062,917 lbs. For the public auctions to be held in Amsterdam next. Thursday about 600,000 lbs. of bark, equalling over 400,000 oz. of sulphate of quinine, have been declared. The sales include several parcels of bark analysing over 10 per cent. Very little druggists' bark was offered to-day. There was a parcel of 25 bales fair flat Calisaya rather soft and a little dark in colour which sold at the very high price of 1s. 9d. per lb. for sound, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for damaged, and another parcel of long thin flat pieces of a doubtful character for which 10d. was offered. Our imports from all quarters since last Thursday have been 633 packages.

CIVET.—Five horns were bought in at 8s. 6d. per oz.

COLOCYNTH.—Seven cases usual quality seedy peeled Turkey apple are held for 1s. 4d. per lb. A bid of 1s. 1d. per lb. was declined.

COPPER (SULPHATE) again lower, at 25l. on the spot, and 23l. to 22l. for forward delivery.

CREAM OF TARTAR dull, at 90s. to 90s. 6d. per cwt. for best white French crystals.

CROTON SEED.—Forty robbins dull-coated seed, imported from Ceylon in 1886, were sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—The heavy arrivals have caused some decline in the prices, but the quotations for the article still remain abnormally high. At to-day's auctions 22 bags, mostly good genuine shrivelled, slightly stalky and mouldy, were bought in at 26*l*., the price being probably 24*l*., while 7 bags sound but more stalky and dusty than the foregoing lot, sold at 23*l*. to 23*l*. 10s. per cwt.

CUMIN SEED.—Rather higher prices are required, 21s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for a lot of brown seed of fair flavour, while fine new seed was bought in as high as 30s. per cwt to-day.

CUTCH.—Sales are reported of *Double eagle* at 28s. 6d. and R.S. at 25s. 6d. per cwt.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Four bales green, but very broken and stalky, leaves are quoted at 1s. 1d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—To-day's auctions included only six cases very ordinary finger, mostly broken and out of the reed. These were sold "without reserve" at 77s. to 86s. per cwt.—rather above the previous auction rates.

DYEWOODS.—Fustic is reported dearer from Liverpool, with business of Vera Cruz at 5l. per ton, and very little offering; Jamaica, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 17s. 6d. Limawood also in better demand, especially for good Piastla, which has sold at high rates; holders will not go on under 10l. Logwood moderately active at full rates; Jamaica, 6l. to 6l. 15s.; San Domingo, 6l. to 8l.; Honduras, 8l. 12s. 6d.; Campeachey, 8l. 10s. to 10l. 10s., according to quality. Sapanwood, 4l. 12s. 6d. up to 8l.; Red Sanders, 5l. 15s. to 6l. per ton.

FENUGREEK SEED.—For the new *Morocco* crops slightly higher prices are asked, while *Egytian* seed is in good demand at 6s. per cwt.

GALLS.—No business of any note has transpired this week. No *China* galls are offering at present, while *Turkey* remains firmly held at the last quotations; blues, 54s. to 55s. per cwt.

Gambier.—The Aberdeen has arrived from Singapore with 4,515 bales of gambier and the Patroelus with 3,661 bales. The market has undergone some change since our last re-

port; it continued to advance until near the middle of the week, but since then a decline has set in amounting to about 1s. 3d. per cwt. on distant shipment. The article closes active at this decline. Spot has been done at 31s.; June-July, 31s.; July-August, 30s. 9d. to 30s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; August-September, 30s. 6d. to 29s. 3d.; September-October, 29s. 6d. to 28s. 3d.; October-December, at 28s. to 28s. 3d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—A few cases were sold to-day at unchanged values. Fair broken and blocky pipe, mixed colour of fracture, 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d.; small broken pipe, more ricey, and dull in fracture, 10l. to 10l. 5s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE steady, but quiet, at 63% to 65% for double distilled s.g. 1.260, according to brand.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—From America this article is still reported as advancing in price.

GUARANA.—The price remains nominal at 3s. 9d. per lb. for fair quality.

GUM ARABIC.—There has been some activity in the market for White Mogadore gum, which has recovered fully 10s. from the lowest point touched. Sales have been made at 87s. 6d. per cwt., and there are buyers at that figure, but we hear 5l. mentioned as the price to-day. Mogadore-Amrad also slightly dearer, with sales at 45s. per cwt., while 47s. 6d. is asked. Senegal gum is a dead letter at present. Of Cape gum several lots were sold to-day. Small dusty pale ambery sorts, 80s. to 85s.; fine soft ditto up to 6l. 15s. Brown sorts are held at 40s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of Siam gum a few cases ordinary blocky and woody grain sold cheaply, "without reserve," at 5l. 5l. Of Sumatra variety some good seconds were shown, but only lower rates were offered, and 7l. 15s. was refused for good white almondy-coloured seconds, fairly packed. For ditto with reddish borders, 8l. is asked. Some fair III. almondy centres, but very false packed, sold at 95s. to 5l. 10s.; very common, 42s. down to 36s. A large line of Palembang gums, good bright almondy, was bought in, except a few cases good bright, which sold at 75. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—Twenty one cases were offered to-day, and although the prices realised fell about 2s. short of those nominally quoted until to-day, it is clear that the article is much wanted. Fine white sold at 37s. to 38s.; rather dirty mixed at 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—Quite neglected. Of 56 packages offered not one was sold. Fair sorts bought in at 100s. nominally.

HONEY.—Chilian continues to arrive in considerable quantities. At to-day's auctions 82 packages Jamaica honey met a very good demand, and were all disposed of at fully the late sale rates; good liquid red, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; rather darker or thinner, 28s. to 29s. per cwt. Twelve kegs good New Zealand bought in at 47s. 6d. per cwt.

INDIGO.—Reports from Calcutta dated July 27 state that in Tirhoot the weather is now favourable, and some factories will turn out a good yield, but generally the indigo is below the average. In Lower Bengal the produce is good, and manufacturing is making satisfactory progress. From Bhagulpore and Purneah the news is very bad indeed.

INSECT FLOWERS.—The bulk of the trade is over for the season, but prices are receding, and the present "c.i.f." prices may be put at 80s. for open and 120s. for closed flowers. Best powder, 1s. 4d. per lb.

IODINE.—The price remains unaltered at present, and there seem to be a good many orders at the recent reduction to 4d. per oz. *Iodides* unchanged.

IPECACUANHA.—Two parcels, aggregating 89 serons, were offered to-day, and although the holders show up very firmly buyers operate very carefully indeed, and the market shows some signs of weakness. We should put the average prices realised to-day at 2d. per lb. below those of the last auctions. Twenty-nine packages sold—sound but rather thin mixed, 6s. 8d.; very slightly damaged, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d. for good, and 6s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. for thin wiry; second-class damaged, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.; badly damaged and very mouldy, 6s. 2d. down to 6s. per lb.

KOLA NUTS.—To-day a small package (33 lbs.) of fresh nuts, very unripe, was sold at 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Three bales (about 9 cwt.) fine bold bright decorticated sold at 45s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. to day.

MATICO.—A parcel of 23 bales at 70 lbs. newly imported vid Hamburg was offered for sale to-day. The quality was good and the colour fair, but the leaves were very broken. Holders require 7d. per lb., and refused an offer of 6d. per lb.

MERCURIALS.—Firm but unchanged on the basis of 3s. 7d. per lb. for Calonel.

Moss—Eleven balcs Irish moss of fairly good quality sold to-day at 16s. per cwt. For eight bales bold silvery Teneriffe no bids were made.

Musk.—Our imports this wock include 3 cases of musk from Shanghai. At to-day's public sales several parcels of Tonquin musk, first pile pods, were offered for sale; but, although the hint was thrown out from the rostrum that higher prices were coming, the trade held off, and only one caddy of good first pile, small to bold dry pods, thin blue skin and underskin, well trimmed, sold at 87s. 6d. per oz., which is about 2s. 6d. above the last sale rates, though not so high as the price said to have been privately paid last week. For good old-fashioned pods 80s. is asked. Four tins skinny untrimmed ordinary third pile sold at 30s., an advance of 2s. per oz.

OIL (CASTOR).—The price of good Calcutta seconds has again advanced in Liverpool. A fair business was done at $3\frac{\pi}{16}d$., and since then $3\frac{1}{9}d$. has been paid. In London $3\frac{5}{9}d$. is asked for the same quality. Fine *Italian* medicinal very firm, and quoted at $5\frac{1}{8}d$. to $5\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

OIL (OLIVE).—Our market remains firm at the recent rise, but without much business. Spanish oil is quoted at 36l., Messina at 36l., Megadore at 33l. 10s. In Liverpool holders are offering only very little, and all cheap lots have been bought up. As regards the growing-districts, it is reported from Naples that in the Gioja district young olives have fallen to such an extent that there is no longer a prospect of an abundant, but only of a medium crop. Stocks are small an abundant, but only of a medium crop. Stocks are small everywhere, and prices are rising. In Sicily the Messina market is firm, there being some export inquiry, although the business done has been mainly speculative. Yellow Messina is quoted at 35*l*. 10*s*. per 96 caffisi, c.&f. per steamer to England. In Corfu the market has risen rapidly, and for sweet oil holders are now asking 391., f.o.b. Of ordinary oil there are no offers from the islands or Greece. The political troubles in Candia have closed that market as a source of supply. At the ports on the West Coast of Asia Minor stocks have now become very limited, and a lack of suitable sailing tonnage renders business so difficult that any quota-tion would be nominal. In Tunis business for United Kingdom remains impracticable, while as regards Morocco all available supplies of Mogadore are said to be taken for neighbouring ports at higher rates than English markets can afford. The price of oil in Seville has advanced to 341. c.&f. by steamer to Liverpool, and from Malaga nothing is offering for export, the market having been forced up by local speculation. Crop advices are unfavourable.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—At to-day's auctions scarcely any essential oils were offered. Star-anise is firm on the spot, though 5s. 10½d. per lb. would probably buy. The last forward business reported was done a few days ago at 5s. 7d. c.i.f. A cablegram from China announces that supplies are shortly expected at Hong Kong from the interior. Cassia oil dull, and nothing doing, 3s. 5d. being the nominal quotation. Citronella, ½d. to ½d. per oz., according to packing. Of Java Cauccuya oil another lot was offered to-day, and bought in at 4s. per oz., which is now said to be the price. The crop of French lavender is now being distilled in the low-lying districts. Reports are still contradictory, but the result is said to be disappointing. Otto of Rose unchanged. Fair Indian geranium quoted at 3½d. per oz. American Peppermint has advanced, and from 11s. 9d. to 11s. 10½d. has been paid, but some of the largest importers now hold for 12s., while others ask 12s. 3d. per lb.

OILS (VARIOUS).—Cocoanut oil is rather firmer, but the demand is slow in improving. Ceylon pipes, 13l. 10s. spot. A fair business has been done for forward delivery at 22l. to 22l. 5s. c.i.f. Cochin in pipes scarce on the spot, at 27l. to 27l. 15s. Mauritius, 24l. 10s. to 24l. 15s. Cottonseed oil,

crude spot, 24l.; refined, 27l. to 28l.; Hull spot, 25l. 15s. Linseed oil has advanced, and the demand, especially for shipment abroad, keeps up well, spot buyers, 22l. to 22l. 5s., according to packing; Liverpool refined, 22l. 6s. to 23l. Palm oil, fine Lagos quoted at 25l. to 25l. 10s. Petroleum oil dull, with a lower tendency. American spot, 5\frac{3}{4}d. to 6d.; September-December, 6d. to 6\frac{1}{16}d.; Russian spot, 5\frac{1}{16}d. to 5\frac{3}{4}d.; September-December, 5\frac{2}{4}d. Rape sced oil firm for brown at 30l. 10s.; English refined, 31l. to 31l. 10s.; refined Stettin, 34l. 10s. to 35l. Turpentine: The market in this article has had several violent changes lately. About the middle of last week a reaction from the low values occurred, and prices rose to 35s. spot for American spirit, but since then quantities have been thrown on the market, and the price is now 35s. spot; September-December, 34s. 6d.; January-April, 35s. 6d.

OPIUM.—No news whatever to report this week.

QUININE.—The present quotations from the manufacturers are as follows:—Homard, vials, 1s. 6d.; bulk, 1s. 4d.; Whiffen, bulk, 1s. $3\sharp d$.; Pelletier, vials, 1s. 6d.; German in bulk, 1s. 2d. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$.; Italian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per oz. From the close of our last report until Tuesday the market has been very lively, and considerable sales were reported, totalling up to about 143,000 oz , nearly all in the B & S and Brunswick brands, which are now tendered indiscriminately in fulfilment of contract, at $13\frac{1}{2}d$. rising to 14d. on the spot, 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for January. Since Tuesday, however, the market has eased off, and very little business is reported, though we hear that to-day sales were made of 5,000 oz. November-December at 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$., while there are sellers, but no buyers, at 1s. $3\frac{1}{3}d$. per oz. on the spot.

PATCHOULY LEAVES.—Two bales very thin leaves of weak flavour are held for 5d. per lb.

POTASH SALTS.—Montreal *Potashes* quiet and more or less nominal at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt. *Bichromate* quiet at 4d. per lb. *Chlorate* has become dull and lower, and is now being freely offered at $4\frac{5}{8}d$. per lb. Yellow *Prussiate* very firm at 7d. to $7\frac{1}{4}d$., red 1s. 7d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The market has become quiet, and though the largest importers still hold at 9l. 15s. second-hand holders have eased off to 9l. 8s. or 9l. 9s.

QUINCE SEED.—For 12 bales fair Cape seed 4d. per lb. was asked to-day.

RHATANY.—Twelve bales of good colour and appearance, but slightly mouldy, were bought in to-day at 9d. per lb.

Rhubarb.—We have received 99 cases from Shanghai this week. At to-day's auctions 120 cases were offered, mostly newly-imported root, of much better quality and assortment than have lately been shown, and these sold very well at an irregular advance of 2d. to 4d. per lb. on the valuations. Ordinary old root, however, went off cheaply enough. Shensi, bold, good coat, \(\frac{3}{4}\) pinky grey, \(\frac{1}{4}\) dark fracture. 2s. 4d.; fine flat ditto, 2s. 10d.; round \(\frac{3}{4}\) pinky, \(\frac{1}{4}\) dark, 2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.; smaller flat ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; small round druggists' root, 2s. 4d. Canton, round, medium to bold fair coat, \(\frac{3}{4}\) fair pinky fracture, \(\frac{1}{4}\) grey, 2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.; small round druggists' root, 2s.; round, medium size, fair fracture, somewhat dull coat, 1s. 9d.; ditto flat, 1s. 8d. per lb. Highdried, small to medium flat, fair coat and fracture, held at 1s. 1d. per lb.

SAFFRON continues to advance in Spain, and 60s. per lb. is quoted for good Valencia, but very little is offering at that price. Alicante, 41s. 6d. per lb. Gâtinais (French) saffron is becoming very scarce in France, and there is every prospect that prices will still advance further as the season goes on. At present the quotation of the best quality is about 6s. per lb. above the Spanish saffron.

SARSAPARILLA.—Prices are verylow, and fair sound grey Jamaica sold to-day at 1s. 6d. per lb., damaged at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., coarse and common at 11d. per lb.

SENNA.—The imports from Bombay this week include 899 bales of the new *Tinnevelly* crop, but it is said that this consignment cannot be landed owing to the stoppage of work at the docks. At to-day's auctions 174 packages were offered, partly said to be new crop. Over 100 bales sold at very full prices considering the quality af the leaves, which

left much to be desired. A few lots brought 4d. to $6 \nmid d$. for fair round greenish, but rusty to good medium green leaf, but the bulk of the supply was composed of ordinary medium yellowish mixed, to low and specky leaves, which sold at $1 \nmid d$. per 1b. only.

SHELLAC has been advancing since our last report, and on Wednesday especially a good business at a decided advance was reported; to-day the article closes firmly, though not quite so strong as yesterday. At the auctions on Tuesday only 391 cases were offered, the greater part of which sold at 1s. 6d. to 2s. advance on Second orange and full up for Garnet lac. Fair reddish to good strong pale unworked orange brought 69s. to 74s.; and cakey AC garnet 53s. per cwt. At to-day's "call" the quotations were:—

				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orange TN, selle	rs	••	••	70/0	71/0	72/0	72/6	72/6
" buye	rs	••	••	69/0	70/0	71/6	71/0	71/6
Garnet AC, selle	rs	••		57/0	58,0	59,0		_
, buye	rs			55/0	57/0	57/0		

A sale of 200 cases TN Orange, October delivery, is reported at 72s., and of fine OCC Garnet at 57s. 6d. per cwt.

SODA SALTS.—Soda ash is steadier and in better demand at $1\frac{1}{4}d$. per degree landed. Bicarbonate steady at 5l. 2s. 6d. Caustic firm at 7l. for 60 per cent. white on the spot. Crystals have been in good demand, but close easier at 50s. to 50s. 6d. ex ship here, and 42s. 6d. to 43s. on the Tyne. Nitrate quiet at 8s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 9s., according to quality.

STROPHANTHUS.—A parcel of 9 cases, containing about 1,800 lbs. of brown seed, was bought in at 2s. per lb.

TEA.—The tea trade generally is much exercised in its mind by the strike of dock labourers, most of the tea ware-houses being practically closed, both as regards sampling and delivery. If the strike continues long the greatest inconvenience will be caused to the whole trade, both wholesale and retail, all over the country; and it will be a very serious matter to importers if men cannot be found to unload the Glenogle with the new Kaisows expeditiously on arrival. The market for Congous is quiet, but steady, and in some cases prices of teas under 8d. showed in Tuesday's sale a distinct advance on the rather irregular prices of the previous Tuesday. The first arrivals of new green tea sold at good prices on Wednesday, there being very little old season's left in the hands of the trade. Scented teas are steady. Assams are coming in rather better, and selling at more rea onable prices. Some useful Pekoes may now be had from 10d. to 1s. 1d., though 8d. to 9d. grades of Pekoe are dear and undesirable. Good broken Pekoes are scarce and much wanted, and are far from showing so good value as the handsome Ceylon broken Pekoes now offering from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., with thick rich liquor, far and away better value than China teas at those prices.

WAX (BEES').—Jamaica wax is being offered freely, but finds a steady market at high rates. To-day 117 packages were offered and all sold at 6l. to 6l. 10s. for good orange to very fine bright yellow, 5l. 15s. for good red, 5l. 10s. for red and chocolate to brown, 5l. 7s. 6d. for dull and grey mixed, and 5l. 5s. to 95s. for dark brown to ordinary dull chocolate.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Cablegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 22.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT, after having been steadily held for some considerable time, is now giving way, and to-day the feeling for H.G.H. oil is decidedly weaker.

QUININE.—Our market is advancing, in sympathy with the improved position of the article in the European centres.

SPERMACETI.—The American refiners, who have already accepted very low rates for a long period, have again reduced their quotations for this article.

TURMERIC, firm at the recent advance. In the private market business is reported at 10s. 6d. for Bengal, 10s. to 10s. 6d. for Madras and Cochin finger, and 8s. 6d. for split bulbs.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

Large Doses of Iodide of Potassium.

The quantity of iodide of potassium ordered in the prescription printed last week over the signature of "D. F. M." should have been 960 "grains," not "grammes," as it appeared.

Messrs. J. Green & Co. (Swindon) say:—We dispensed the following prescription about thirty times, and, as far as we know, the patient did not experience any ill-effect. The prescription was written by a leading West-end specialist:—

	Pot. iodidi	••	 	 	Зij.	
	Sod. iodidi		 	 	grs. 80	
	Spt. amm. ar.		 	 	3ss.	
	Aq. camph. ad		 	 	žviij.	
7	I. Ft. mist.					
an. Zi	ter die					E.

We might mention that the dose had been gradually increased weekly until the 120-gr. dose was reached.

Arsenical Business.

SIR,—Once I sold fly-papers in early spring. On inquiry, I was told they were for use in a hot kitchen. I never made up or heard of an arsenical cosmetic; never had a case of arsenic eating (solid or liquid) in thirty years' experience.

WILTS. (111/18.)

SIR,—As recently as Saturday last I made up a lotion for the face containing liq. arsenicalis, and have known it in use for years; but I have not known arsenical fly-papers used for the purpose.

Cardiff.

Yours, &c.,
R. PRUST.

SIR,—I think it would be useful and interesting to know the general experience of the trade respecting fly-papers, &c.

During my twenty years' experience in very different parts of the country I have sold fly-papers once only in the winter months, and that was to a baker, for use in an underground bakehouse. Nor have I heard of their use for cosmetical purposes until recently at the Maybrick trial. Nor have I at any time had occasion to make any kind of arsenical lotions whatsoever.

Sir, I am, yours,
DBSERVER. (112/31.)

"Bos" (113/33) (Westmoreland) says:—No arsenic used for cosmetical purposes, neither fly-papers sold in winter.

SIR,—Herewith I send you copy of prescription, and the date when first dispensed, for lotion containing "arsenic." The lady using it was noticed to have an exceptionally good

complexion, and she did not hesitate to say that it was a very good lotion for that purpose.

Mrs	Zinci oxidi	 Sij.
	Liq. arsenicalis (colourless)	 3ij.
Α.	Spt. vin. rect	 3ij.
1163.	Glycerini	 3ij.
	Aq. rosarum ad	 3iv.
	Ft. Iotio.	
	November 26, 1833.	

West Brighton. Yours truly, F. W. Fox.

Fly-papers.—A representative of the *Umpire* has had an interview with a chemist, one of the largest makers of fly-papers in Lancashire, and obtained from him the formula which he invariably uses in their preparation. It is as follows:—

Boil the whole together until the arsenic is dissolved, and then saturate in the liquid the papers, which are male of a stout, very porous material.

Discussing with the interviewer the question of cosmetics made from such fly-papers, the maker said he did not believe they would be so used. A solution got from them would be very sticky owing to the presence of the sugar, while its caustic properties would be highly deleterious to a tender skin.

Sea-salt.

SIR,—Referring to your Provincial Report of this trial at Brighton, in which the name and address of our firm is so freely used, I beg to state that I am the sole proprietor of the business formerly carried on at 32 Red Lion Square, W.C., afterwards by the limited company, R. Cresswell & Co. (Limited), and that I now carry on such business under the style of R. Cresswell & Co. at the above address (32 Red Lion Square), and not at 7 Fisher Street, as reported by you in your paper of last week.

As this report is misleading, will you kindly find room for

this letter in your next issue and oblige.

I enclose our circular, which speaks for itself, and am, Your obedient servant,

Pro R. CRESSWELL & Co., 32 Red Lion Square, London, W.C. W. M. SAMSON. August 15.

Perfumery Formulæ.

Ol. rosmar. Ang. mxx. Ess. bergamot extra super. 3 i. 3vi. , limonis .. .•• Ol. lavand. Ang. 3ij. .. " caryoph. .. mx. •• , neroli (Bigarade) pétale.. .. mxx. .. mxxiv. Otto rosæ virgin 3vj. Ess. cedrat super. 64 fl. oz. Sp. vin. rect. .. Mix.

113/39. Apotheher sends the following, which he says "I have made up at a large Continental pharmacy, and think it will compare favourably with any you have as yet published":—

Eau de Cologne.

Ess. bergamot.		••	••	• •		3ij.
Ol. neroli		••	••	••		3j.
" limonis	••	••	••	••		3j.
" myrist.	••	••	••	••		nįxj
,, rosmarini	••	••	••	••		mv.
Sp. vini rect., 6	0 o. ₁	prcof	••	••	••	3xx

M. s. a.

J. S. W. gives us the following:

Eau de Cologne.

Ol. neroli	••	• •	••	 $50 \mathrm{min}$
" rosmarin				 15 ,,
"bergamot		••		 80 "
S. V. R				 16 oz.
Aq				 5 ,,

Lavender Water.

Ol. lavand.	Ang.						01.
Sp. rosæ			••		••	••	2
S. V. R.	••	••	••	••	••	••	17

SIR,—The accompanying makes a good lavender water, and pays at 6d. per oz. A cheaper, to sell at 4d., may be made by using ol. lavand. exot. and ol. rosmarin. exot.

Lavender Water.

Ol. lavand. Ang.			••		3iv.
Ess. bergam. super.					3j.
Ol. cedras					m 10
" rosmarin. Ang.					m 10
" caryoph. Ang.					m 10
Mosch. gran. opt.					grs. ij
Otto de rose virgin					WL 10
Eau d'orange (triple))		••		3j.
Eau de rose (triple)					3j.
Aq. destill					3ij.
Sp. vini rect		••			Oi.
or sufficient for 25	OZ.	•••		• • •	- 5-

Yours. SCOTTIE.

Chemists and Court Fees.

SIR,—In your issue of August 10, I notice "Heder" incidentally mentions an assize attendance. I have, during the last two years, been twice called upon to attend assizes as a witness in cases which I had nothing whatever to do with, except, as a good citizen, to help the administration of justice. My object, however, in writing this letter is to complain of the scanty allowance for expenses the court allows. On the two occasions referred to I could only get the scale allowance of 3s. 6d. per day plus second-class railway fare. We chemists ought to be put on the same footing as medical men in this matter, namely, a guinea a day and railway fare. Perhaps "Heder" will oblige with his experience. Warrington. Yours truly,

A. J. BENNETT.

Irish Pharmacy.

SIR,—"Belladonna" and "Cocaine" advocate the amalgamation of the British and Irish Pharmaceutical Societies. I am unable myself to see what advantage is to be gained by such a union. They have not even hinted at the conditions on which the amalgamation should be based. Do they suggest that in future the two societies should grant joint certificates, and that they should be incorporated as one society? If they mean this, I think it could not be done without an appeal to Parliament. Or are they merely to unite, as "Belladonna" says, "to try to meet the chemists and druggists of Ireland, so as to settle the differences between them and the Pharmaceutical Society." If this is the sole purpose for which they are to unite, it would be simply "love's labour lost." I think the Irish society are quite capable of managing their own affairs. I differ slightly from "Cocaine" in this; he seems to have lost all confidence in the Irish Council; but I think I state the opinion of the majority of the licentiates, when I say they present moment. This opinion I believe is justified by the fact that the members of the Society have increased in number about 30 per cent. within the last few months. I am sorry "Cocaine" seems to be so little conversant with the doings and rules of the Society. I believe, if he takes the trouble to inquire, he will find that it is a sum of twenty guineas which constitutes a life-membership, and not five guineas, as he states. Yours truly.

CARMINE.

Glass Stirring-rods.

SIR,—I am of opinion that neither a piece of indiarubber on the end of the above (with all due deference to yourself), nor the use of vulcanite road, pointed glass rods in dispensing.

Yours truly,

HEDER. (112/37.) nor the use of vulcanite rods, is as satisfactory as the use of

Dispensing Poisons.

SIR,-The other day I was asked for "one drachm of diluted hydrochloric acid, two drachms of liquor strychniæ, and fill the bottle up to twelve ounces." Thinking my customer was either a chemist or a medical man, I requested him to write down the prescription in the usual form. This he said he could not do, but a chemist's assistant, a friend of his, had told him what to ask for, and he had got it made up at seven different chemists, and none of them asked him any questions, but made it up at once, their charge varying from 4d. up to 9d., the charge being 2s, when the original prescription (as written by the physician) was presented.

CAUSTIC SODA. (112/42.)

The Patent-medicine Suggestion.

SIR,-Will you allow me to offer a few comments on your correspondents' criticism of the above in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST?

I may remind "Journeyman Pharmacist" that the question is a purely trade one, and, as such, should be decided by the trade alone. If I understand him aright, he thinks the British public should have a say in the matter. It is certainly best when their interests and our own run parallel, but, unfortunately, that cannot always be the case. There must of necessity be a greater or less amount of fair business 'antagonism" between consumers and middlemen. Perhaps things are different in "J. P.'s" town, but where I live the public have not thought it necessary to consider chemists' interests. They have naturally thought only of their own, and gone off to the stores in shoals. I do not blame them, but rather those who have put the temptation in their way. John Bull is a very good fellow on the whole, and I am sure he would not be very much surprised if he found us trying to defend ourselves just a little. He might stamp and scold a bit at first, and swear "he was being robbed all round;" then presently his good-nature would reassert itself, and he would calmly settle down to business. In order not to ruffle his temper too much, it has been suggested to me that prices had better not take too big a bound up at one time; and probably in that there would be discretion, as long as we made sure that the complete result would be effected in due time.

I have not recommended "pushing patents." All I have said is, "Sell them at a fair price, and hold your tongue."
Do not THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and Pharmaceutical Journal and a thousand and one new spapers throughout the country act on practically the same principle $\it l$. Their owners and conductors do not believe in quack medicine any more than "J. P.", but that is no reason why they should turn trade from their doors by refusing patent-medicine advertisements. As for "stamping them out," that will never be as long as the press remains the free and mighty power that it is, and patent proprietors remain the masters of "judicious blarney" that they are. If "J. P." hates them so heartly, it would be quite open to him, under the proposed régime, to turn his stock into the dusthole if he liked, and send his customers to "Slashem & Cutthroat's" for their doses of "Cockle's"; only it appears to me that that would be rather suicidal policy. A game worth two of that is to get as many people into one's shop as possible. When they go to the grocer's or oilman's for physic of one kind they are just as ready, when there, to buy drugs of another kind-such as spirit of camphor, tincture of rhubarb, syrup of senna, &c. For that very reason, "Up, Guards, and at Them's" new tea venture is, in my opinion, a good stroke of business. He will find it will bring him custom for other things besides the tea.

I may be chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, as "J. P." thinks, but if so, he may feel quite easy in his mind; nobody but myself will be left floundering in the bog. "Nothing venture,

nothing win.

It would be impossible in the short compass of a letter to reply in detail to all the objections raised, much though I should like to. I must, however, assure "Doubting Thomas" that the collection of evidence, and not cajolery, is the object of this correspondence. I must also compliment him and "U.G. & A.T." on their skill as substituters. From what I can gather, though, such thorough success is uncommon. Three of the London districts have been partially canvassed (on the main issue), and it came out incidentally that one gentleman could substitute in nine cases out of ten. but that the most thought two in ten was about the figure. I should suppose 20 per cent. to be the general thing for the whole country, but, if wrong, shall be glad to be corrected.

Thanking your correspondents for their rousing and fairly

courteous letters,

I am, sir, faithfully yours, AMICUS VERUS. (112/9.)

SIR,--" Up, Guards, and at Them " hints at a remedy for the loss of the patent-medicine trade which every chemist may adopt for himself. I have to a great extent followed the plan he advocates, with good results; and, as grocers have filched from chemists a profitable and easy part of their trade, so I, in self-defence, have gone in for the grocers' profitable article, tea; and I have quite as much satisfaction in selling half a pound of tea for 1s., with a profit of $2\frac{1}{2}d$., as In selling a patent medicine for 1s., with a plott of 2d. profit.

There are numerous other grocers' articles which might be added to stock, and these, with own preparations in lieu of patents, I consider the only practical remedy.

Yours truly,

NON-CONTENT. (113/22.)

SIR,—There appear to be three remedies for altering the present very unsatisfactory state of the patent trade:—(1) The Pharmaceutical Society to take steps to bring about protective measures for chemists; (2) mutual arrangements with the proprietors of patents, as suggested by "Amicus Verus"; and (3) chemists to put up their own proprietaries and discontinue supplying other patents sold at close upon cost prices. No. 1 is quite hopeless, No. 2 is worth a trial, and No. 3 must be our remedy should No. 2 prove unsuccessful; therefore "Amicus Verus" has my "Yea."

Yours faithfully, Ex-A.P.S. (112/73.)

The Advertised Herbal Remedy.

SIR,—We are daily receiving inquiries for drugs to make up the following prescription:-

			Dı	ach:	ms
Ext. corrasa apimis	••			8	
" selarmo umbelifera	••	•••		4	
Powdered alkermes latifolia	••			3	
Ext. carsadoc herbalis				ß	

Some year or so ago there was a demand for the same thing, and an exposure of the fact that above names are absolutely fictitious appeared, we believe, in your journal.

The Therapeutic Gazette of April, 1883, published an exhaustive analysis (by Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s staff) of the compound as procured from Rev. Joseph T. Inman, New York, and gave the following result :-

			Pa	ırts
Powdered gentian			 about	15
" liquorice		••	 ,,	15
,, sugar	••		 >>	50
Sodium bicarbonate		••	 ,,	17.5
Powdered cochineal			 	2.5

As it is evident from the number of inquiries we receive that the remedy is again being advertised we hope you will find room for this communication.

Yours truly, 75 Weston Street, S.E. POTTER & CLARKE. August 21.

Hypnotics.

-In a recent issue of the Pall Mall Gazette the virtues SIR,—In a recent issue of the *Path nath Gazette* the virtues of sulphonal as a hypnotic of the first order are extolled. The article entitled "How to get to sleep" is apparently indited by a person who has experienced the beneficial effects of the drug at a sedative. So far, facts registered in the medical press go to prove its efficacy, and the medical profession are beginning to realise its superior action in cases of inveterate insomnia. Opium and its predecessors create a "habit"; chloral affects the heart's action, in some subjects to a very serious extent; bromides leave a subsequent state of depression, and are soon tolerated, so that the sedative action is not experienced; paraldehyde and hypnone are so disagreeable to take that few can retain them in the stomach; while sulphonal is tasteless, may be given in soup or arrowroot without being noticed, and the foods promote its assimilation. There is no doubt that the insolubility of the drug is the chief prohibition I find, however, that in the form of compressed tabloids, in which the crystals have been ground to an impalpable powder, it is most effective when mixed with warm Yours truly, soup or arrowroot.

157 Tufnell Park Road, N., A. BALL. August 20.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

109/18. Wenlock sends prescription from "Art of Dispensing "containing tr. tolu, and asks if it can be dispensed as it stands. Surely with such a work in his hands he hardly needed to ask; but to save him the trouble of reading and thinking, we may tell him that it is necessary to add either pulv. acaciæ 3j. or tr. quillayæ 3j. to the tr. tolu along with about 3ij. aquæ, then dissolve pot. chlor. in the remainder of aqua and add the other ingredients; by following this method there is no difficulty in obtaining a mixture that would satisfy any examiner in the three kingdoms.

109/69. Lyx wants suggestions as to the dispensing of the following pills :-

Croton chloral	••		••	••	gr. ij.
Caffein. cit		••	••		gr. ij.
Quininæ sulph	••	• •		••	gr. iij.
Pot. permang	••	••	••	••	gr.j.
Ft. pil. ij. Tales xxiv.					

The pill is not one that will remain unchanged for any length of time make it as you will. The best way out of the difficulty is to mix the first three ingredients, set aside, then rub up the pot. permang. thoroughly with a small quantity of kaolin ointment in a mortar; add the mixed powders. Use sufficient excipient to mass; varnish or coat with gelatine.

107/61. Zylobalsam wishes to know what the precipitate is, and how to avoid it, in the following mixture:-

Tr. quininæ	••	••			••	5iij.
Tr. gelsemini	••			••		3ij.
Tr. opii		••	••		• •	3j.
Tr. lavand. co.	••	••		••	••	3j.
Aq. al		••	••	••		₹vj.

[We should think it is from the opium chiefly; try 3j. liq. morph, hydrochlor, in place of it, if not particular to colour, sacch, ust, q.s. instead of tr. lavand, co., and filter. If similar colour wanted, experiment with tr. cocci.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

110/71. Reformer (Qualified).—Before printing your letter we should like to be informed of any single case of an unqualified person trading as a "druggist" or "wholesale druggist" which has been brought before the Pharmaceutical Council, and in which no proceedings have been taken. You

are not correct in your assumption that they have never prosecuted in such cases. We do not think they have done all they might do with the Pharmacy Act, but indefinite and inaccurate abuse of their conduct in this respect cannot do any good.

112/40. Archer.—We do not think the label you send us would render the medicine liable to medicine-stamp duty. But why not make sure by asking the Board of Inland Revenue?

113/38. Fern.—Let us see the published formula, or we cannot give you a sensible answer.

112/70. One Willing to Help.—Send full details of your complaint to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, and when you have a definite answer let us have a copy of the correspondence.

109/67. J. M. H.—It is impossible to say how a court might treat the case. You must, of course, prove that the goods are not up to sample, and that you gave notice of your dissatisfaction within "reasonable" time. The judge would have to form his opinion on both those points from the evidence. You need not have sent the goods back; notice that you declined to accept them in fulfilment of the bargain would have been a sufficient refusal of them for legal purposes.

113/12. Pices.—We should expect that an objection made on the ground you suggest would be necessarily fatal. The exhibition of notices on two consecutive Sundays seems to be imperative, and no ingenuity can make the 11th and 25th consecutive.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do 20. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

108/14. Victoria. — The British Minor certificate is accepted in all the Australasian colonies as a sufficient pharmaceutical qualification. It is not essential that assistants should be qualified.

108/69. Ajax.—Yes; the various veterinary colleges accept the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination in lieu of their own.

109/4. A Student.—No; the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society is not accepted as an equivalent of the Preliminary of the medical profession. Read the article recommended to "Vaseline."

110/49. Vaseline.— See article, "From Pharmacy to Medicine" (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, page 202, February 9, 1889). Ask the Secretary, Apothecaries' Society, Blackfriars, London.

108/49. J. S.—The examiners are appointed in December of each year by the Council, and the appointments have to be approved by the Privy Council. As a matter of fact only pharmaceutical chemists are appointed, but it is not required that all the examiners should be pharmaceutical chemists. They are paid three guineas per day when they serve.

105/67. Caninc,—For diseases of dogs you cannot do wrong with either Stonehenge's "Dog in Health and Disease" (10s. 6d.), or Dr. Gordon Stable's "Hints About Home and Farm Favourites." Another very good one is "Youatt on the Dog" (6s.). A cheap and very useful book is Dalzell's "Diseases of Dogs," published by Mr. Upcott Gill at 1s.

108/71. Rhubarb wishes some reader to give a practical formula for a cheap tr. rhei co. for wholesale purposes; also the best method of filtering tr. rhei. [By omitting the saffron a much cheaper tincture may be obtained; but of course this would require to be specified upon the label. By following the B.P. directions in having the rad. rhei in coarse powder there should be no difficulty in filtering. Wet the filter-paper with proof spirit first, and use perforated cone.]

111/12. Case.—" Invisible ink that will be developed by moisture"—a weak solution of yellow prussiate of potash, which when moistened with a weak solution of sulphate of iron shows blue. For an invisible ink which will appear on heating, use either a solution of cobalt in aq. regia, which will become green, or a weak solution of cobalt oxide dissolved in acetic acid, with a little nitrate of potash added, which will show a pale rose colour. Solution of chloride of cobalt will give a blue.

111/19. Assistant asks for a mixture which will suit the following description:—"A certain cure for pimples on the face, heat, redness, and eruptions on the skin, and all blood and skin diseases, &c.," to retail 3x-bottle at 1s. 6d.

 Pot. iodid.
 ... 3iss.

 Liq. arsenicalis
 ... 5j.

 Spt. chlorof.
 ... 3iv.

 Dec. sarsen co.
 ... 3i.

 Iuf. quassiæ ad
 ... 3x.

M.

Sign.: 3ss. twice daily.

111/52. Rhci.—Questions about the Ford Shapland prize should be addressed to the firm who advertise it, not to us.

64/25. A. G. S. O. asks how to use electricity in tooth-extraction. It is used by a dentist near him for painless extraction. We do not know the method, but should think a constant-current battery would suit. Perhaps some reader can oblige. Why not use cocaine solution; it would be less bother and less expense. See instruction to "Forceps" (11/43), March 30, 1889.

108/44. Cumro.—"The best treatment for young parrot suffering from diarrhea and weakness." Give a liberal supply of capsicum pods and a piece of creta preparat. to peck at. If, after a day or two of this treatment, there is no improvement, give a pill as follows twice a day:—

Ferri sulph. gr. ss.
P. ipecac. co. gr. ij.
Ext. gentian q s.
M. Ft. pil.

110/5. A. T.—The best books treating of mechanics, suitable for the examination in arts of the Apothecaries' Society, are Wormell's or Magnus' "Mechanics."

107/16. Cedas would be glad to know how much ammon, carb, should be added to 1 oz. nitrate of cobalt and 1 gall, of water to produce the beautiful pink colour for showbottles. See DIARY, page 175. He has tried, but failed to obtain it. Is his cobalt nitrate at fault? We have had no difficulty in obtaining the desired colour. Dissolve the cobalt in nearly the gallon of water; dissolve about 6 oz. ammon, carb, in about 40 oz. of water, and add this solution until the precipitate first formed is dissolved. Keep the mixed solutions for twenty-four hours in a bottle sufficiently

large to allow its being shaken up frequently; then filter two or three times—the oftener the better, as the action of the air intensifies the colour.

110/2. Medical.—The association you inquire about is the Scholastic, Clerical, and Medical Association (Limited), 8 Lancaster Place, Strand. Write the Secretary, Medical Department, who will supply you with the information you require.

107/48. Delta wishes to be informed of the best preservative, other than alcohol, for —

Add 6 grs. hydronaphthol or salicylic acid, dissolved in 3ij. spirit rect., before straining.

108/63. H. J. P.—For gapes in pheasants a copaiba capsule crushed gently into the throat once or twice a day is a simple and useful remedy; or, as recommended in this journal for hens, a pill consisting of 2 grs. of sulphocarbolate of soda, massed with cubeb and copaiba paste, or 20 drops of Jeyes' "Perfect Purifier" mixed in a tumblerful of water, the bird to be held with its beak in the mixture for a few minutes at a time.

108/18. Ieeberg asks for "a formula for freezing mixture, to sell about 3s. cwt., such as confectioners use." Common rock salt crushed small, and sent out with instructions to mix in the proportion of 1 part with 2 parts of pounded ice, is the cheapest "freezing mixture" we can suggest, and probably what is wanted.

61/5. J. T. Hall.—Books on sick nursing:—Cullingworth's "Manual of Nursing, Medical and Surgical," 3s. 6d.; Anderson's "Lectures on Medical Nursing," 3s. 6d.; Munro's "Science and Art of Nursing the Sick," 7s. 6d.; Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing," 3s.; W. R. Smith's "Lectures on Nursing," 6s.; and C. J. Wood's "Handbook of Nursing for the Home and Hospital," 2s.

112/39. Tyro.—The composition of porous cement for cyanide of potassium bottle used by naturalists is plaster of Paris. The best way to set about it is to make a saturated solution in water of the cyanide of potassium. Make the plaster of Paris into a soft paste with the solution, and fill the bottle about a quarter full; set aside to harden, when it is ready for use.

112/19. Bandmaster would be glad of a formula for black ink to be used for music, one that would not run when exposed to rain. Decoction of galls mixed with vanadate of ammonia is said to make a very permanent black ink; but the following is less trouble:—Steep wheat gluten for 30 hours in water, dissolve with heat in strong vinegar 1033, or in pyroligneous acid, rub it up with Indian ink or lamp-black.

108/70. Vety.—(1) In formula for liq. blister, DIABY, 1889, page 269, read "ol. lavand. q.s." (2) Yes; in formula for ointment to restore horses' hair, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 28, 1886, page 289, read "adeps, ad \(\frac{z}{3}\)]." (3) Dose of podophyllin for horses and cattle, from \(\frac{z}{3}\)iv. to \(\frac{z}{3}\)j. of pulv. rad. podophyllin.

110/69. Excelsior wants formulæ for Sachet Powder to put up in 3d. packets, five for 1s. The following would probably answer:—Frangipanni sachet: P. orris root, 3 lbs.; p. vitivert, 4 oz.; p. sandal wood, 4 oz.; ol. neroli, ol. rosæ, ol. sandal, of each 1 drachm; ess. of musk, 1 oz. Musk sachet: P. orris root, 8 oz.; musk, 8 grains; ammon. carb., 3 grs.; ol. rhodii, 2 drops; rub up the musk with ammon.

carb. and mix. Patchouly sachet: Powdered patchouly, 1 lb; ol. patchouly, 15 drops. Marechale sachet: P. sandal wood, 8 oz.; p. orris root, 8 oz.; rose leaves, 4 oz.; cloves, 4 oz.; cinnam., 4 oz.; musk, 3 grs. Put them up in packets to suit your price.

110/66. E. S.—For the damask rose tooth-powder formn'a in The Chemist and Druggist Diarr, 1889, read "puly. iridis, Zviij,," instead of "Ziij.," and make according to directions. But if you find your own modification a suitable one there is no reason why you should not use it.

111/54. Zulu.—"Formula for hair restorer for beard and whiskers, not an instantaneous dye, but something which will act slowly, like the sulphur and lead lotion, this being of no use for the beard." Try a weak solution of pyrogallic acid in water (15 or 20 grs. to 3j.), with a little glycerine added, and recommend a stimulating dressing containing free ammonia to be used at the same time—the pyro. solution at night, and the ammonia lotion each morning.

Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of The Chemist and Druggist.]

105/11. Where is strong artificial essence of musk obtainable?

105/51. Formula for brush varnish or brush polish, used by French polishers for carved work. Applied with brush and dries quickly.

102/42. What is the drug known by veterinary surgeons as "Mountain Wine"?

Ithuriel (103/38) asks for the formula for Mona bouquet; Balsam (108/68) wants the recipe for Congreve's balsamic elixir; \hat{H} . M. (104/54) wishes to get a formula for an imitation of Crosby's elixir. Ajax (108/61), who is not satisfied with the formula we have given for sheep-dipping powder, wants someone to give him a formula for an arsenical powder "similar to those offered by various makers."

W. H. (110/47) asks for "the composition and proportions of Cooper's or Biggs's sheep-dip"; Lavender (107/67) asks for a formula for Dr. Marshall's snuff for catarrh, an American proprietary article. These are inquiries of the past week, and they are not at all an exceptional batch. We do not doubt that a certain interest attaches to information about proprietary goods, apart from the possible pecuniary advantage which may be derived from the utilisation of such matter; and we claim the right which we think every individual possesses of investigating whenever we please the secret medicines or proprietary articles which are offered to the public. Any chemist has the right to make similar or better articles. Occasions arise when we should consider it came within our duty to investigate some compound, or class of compounds, for general information. But we do not think it is our province to set ourselves the task of undermining every established business of the proprietary medicine class, and we do not propose to attempt to supply systematically, as in some quarters seems to be expected, aid to chemists in what often amounts to very little short of unfair competition.

It must be remembered that proprietors have some views on this subject. Since the above paragraph has been in type we have a letter from a firm in the North who express themselves pretty strongly about the practice of imitating their specialities, which they attribute to a good number of chemists. We do not quite agree either with these correspondents. If A hits the popular fancy with some article, B, C, D, and all the rest of them have a perfect right to follow in his tracks. We cannot all be pioneers. If A really invents something new he can take out a patent; in any case the law will protect him from fraudulent attempts to steal his title or his property; but he must be content with as much monopoly as the law allows him. But we quite agree that the competition should be carried on without any encroachment on fairly-acquired property.

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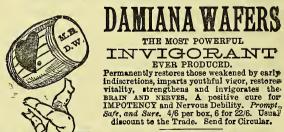
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These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no confinement or restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}l$, and 2s. 9d. per box.

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of _______ day of ______ 1889, between A. E. POWELL & COMPANY, of Swindon in the County of Wilts, Proprietors of the Moonseed Bitters and Moonseed Ointment (hereinafter called the "Vendors"), of the one part and _______ of _____ (hereinafter called "the Purchasers"), of the other part.

25 hereby it is mutually agreed between the said parties hereto as follows:—

In consideration of the Vendors selling to and supplying the Purchasers with Moonseed Bitters, Moonseed Ointment, and other preparations manufactured and sold by them (hereinafter termed "the Goods") at their usual prices, the Purchasers will observe and perform the following terms and conditions:—

- 1. The Purchasers to sell the Goods retail for full printed prices only, and for each and every Bottle or Box of Moonseed Bitters, Ointment, or Pills sold by him or them at any less price, without the written consent of the Vendors, the Purchasers shall pay to the Vendors the Sum of Twenty Shillings in the nature of a penalty, to be recoverable as ascertained liquidated damages.
- 2. The Purchasers not to supply any Wholesale House nor to sell the Goods wholesale to any Chemist or Druggist or Medicine Vendor who will not previously enter into an Agreement to retail the same at prices in accordance with the preceding Clause No. 1 of these presents.

All Purchasers who have signed a similar form of Agreement to the foregoing will be supplied upon the Vendors' usual trade terms, but those Purchasers who do not sign a similar form of Agreement to be supplied upon the following terms only, namely:—Retail, 4s. 5d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box or Bottle, 2s. 8d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. for each and every 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. Wholesale, 4s. 4d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box and Bottle, 2s. 7d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and $11\frac{1}{2}d$. for each and every 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. This Agreement and the terms and conditions herein contained to remain in full force and virtue for the term of 7 years from the first day of March, 1889.

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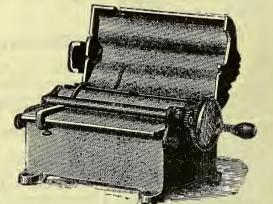
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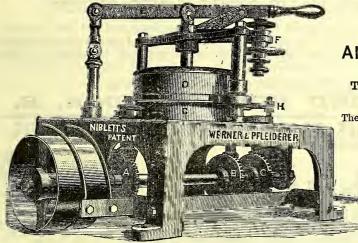
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THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINE FOR THIS OPERATION.

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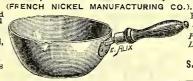
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Depot of DIGNE'S ENAZYMES. 48

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIAL

Orders sent to our SPECIAL OFFICE-

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Will be supplied at the following very low prices:-CLEAR BLUE TINTED. Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4 oz. 6/3 per gross. | 12 oz. 11/0 per gross. 6 and 8 oz. 7/3 , , | 16 oz. 15/0 , ,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS. Plain or Graduated. Teaspoons. $\frac{1}{1}$ oz. 3/0 per gross. $\begin{vmatrix} 1_{2} \text{ oz.} & 4/3 \text{ per gross.} \\ 10z. & 3/6 & 2 \text{ oz.} & 4/9 \end{vmatrix}$, All the above are our well-known quality.

PANEL BOTTLES, all sizes. POISON BOTTLES, all sizes.

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GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

Established upwards of 70 years.

Bankers, London and Westminster.

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WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM, BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

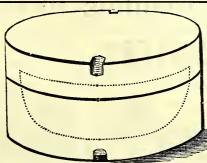
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IMPROVED PATENT

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

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Forwarded Free to all parts of the World on application, enclosing business card.

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PRICE CURRENT

OF

Glass Bottles, Glassware, Earthenware, Apparatus, Implements, and Utensils, For the use of Chemists and Druggists.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Colonial and Foreign Enquiries and Correspondence solicited.

R. H. BARRETT'S NEW PATENT BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT CAPPED BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADE, DRY POWDERS, &c.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 12/; 1\frac{1}{2} oz., 13/; 2 oz., 13/6; 3 oz., 16/; 4 oz., 18/ per gross.

in appearance—1 oz., 12/; $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 13/; 2 oz., 13/6; 3 oz., 16/; 4 oz., 18/ per gross. Fitted with best BOXWOOD CAPS—1 oz., 15/6; $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 16/6; 2 oz., 17/6; 3 oz., 21/6; 4 oz., 24/6 per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered. Orders may be sent to the PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address-"FOREFRONT LONDON."

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PERFUME SPRINKLERS,

HAIR WASHES, CREAMS

OILS, INKS,

&c.

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Victoria Works, Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, LONDON, W. Established 1820. Telegraphic Address: "COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

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THE ONLY BOX

That fulfils ALL the requirements of the POST OFFICE.



Is fastened INSTANTLY.
Cannot open by accident.
Is immensely strong.
Has no corners.

No seams, joints, nor solder.

Nothing to scratch or tear letters.

Is practically air-tight:—Is used for Flour, Cherry Blossom,

Sanitas, and Soap-Powders.

Dispenses with string, bags, and

paper. Saves 19 minutes out of 20.

94,500 SOLD IN THREE MONTHS

SAVING THEIR OWN COST.

W. B. CHALMERS, 37 MINCING LANE,

PATENT FOLDING CARD BOXES.

I. W. PARMENTER & CO., LIM.

MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS.

THE FOLLOWING TRADES SUPPLIED:-

Automatic

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Baking Powders

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Composition

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THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

ADVANTAGES.

- 1. ECONOMY.—These Boxes are much Cheaper than the stand up Boxes.
- 2. ECONOMY OF SPACE IN STORAGE.—50 folded Boxes fit in the same space as 5 standing.
- 3. ADVERTISING.—Can be Printed on all sides, black or colours, plain or fancy.
- Send Sample Box or dimensions, number required, state nature of contents, and Estimates, plain and printed, will be forwarded. Not less than 1,000 supplied.
- I. W. PARMENTER & CO., LIMITED, are the Largest Manufacturers of Patent Folding Boxes.

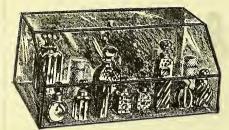
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PATTERNS SELECT



SHOW CASE GIVEN AWAY to Buyers of £1 worth.

Chemists often find a difficulty in selling these goods for want of a proper display being made, and to meet this a handsome GLASS SHOW CASE, with mirror back, and lined with velvet, will be given away to purchasers of £1 worth of bottles. The case, which opens at the back, so that the goods can be got at from the counter, is not too large, but just a handy size. Buyers can choose their own assortment, but if left open can rely upon saleable ones only being sent.

BELOW ARE PARTICULARS OF A FEW GOOD SALEABLE BOTTLES THAT WELL RECOMMENDED. CAN BE REALLY

doz. 3. Small Watch .. 5/9 8. Large 6/6 8. Large " .. 20. Small No. 8 .. 11. Toilet Bottle, crystal cut pol-ished stopper 18/ 122. Small elabor-71. English stop-pered bottle, ately cut watch 4,9 pered be firm base 10. Toilet shape. unusually cheap 6/6 43. Similar bottle to No. 10, but shorter and wider mouth.. 7/ 113. Similar bott'e to No. 10, but smaller, assort-ed cuttings ...



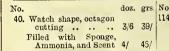
Above are a few diagrams only, it being impossible to represent all. The Trade are invited to call and inspect samples, when it is felt certain that they will find the very bottle they may want, at a price lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Show Room-13 ROSE STREET, NEWGATE STREET.

1	No.		doz
	105.	Silver mounted watch, for per- fume	9/
	108.	Flat watch, polished stopper	7/
	109.	A capital watch cheap & pretty	6/
	110.	New pattern, long tube shape rose stopper	7/
	111.	Square tube	7/
	112.	Watch, with coloured horse- shoe mounted	E /7
		in it	5/3
	116.	Wide mouth, toilet shape	6/6
	121.	Sensible squat bottle, large	
		mouth	10/

LINES. FEW GOOD 6d. STOPPERED

PRICES, FILLED, INCLUDING HINGED OUTER BOX FOR SHOW.



A

114. A very pretty watch, bound to sell freely.. 3/6 39/ Filled 4/ 45/

107. Fig shape, flat stopper 3/ 33/ Filled 3/6 39/

doz. grs. 100. A very small water the smallest made ... Filled 3/6 38/



CACHOU PEARLS,

IN NEW AUTOMATIC BOX. (Provisional Patent, 3860.)

A REALLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO SELL AT 3d.

The boxes, which are enamelled outside in various colours, and labelled and banded also in colours, each contain 6 dozen of the Cachous, which are supplied in three flavours-ROSE, MUSK, HELIOTROPE—and altogether a most showy line is presented.

PRICES. 2 dozen in a cardboard box for the counter, 1/8 dozen, 16/ gross net.

A1 COCAINE AND MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBE.

such a combination of anodynes no recommendation. 3/8 doz. on showy card.

A1 CORN TUBE.

Attractively put up, each in a card

12 on a card, 2/3 doz.

A1 FUMIGATING RIBBON.

When lighted, imparts a delightful fragrance to the air.

In round blue and gold boxes, 3/6 doz.

LITTLE GEM PUFF BOX.

A tin box containing puff and mirror. The smallest ever pro-duced. Just the size to rthe pocket. 2/ doz.

A1 TOOTH SOAP, Red or White, in Hinged Tin Box, Fragrant & Cleansing, 3/9 doz.

RTHUR W. SHIRLEY,

PATERNOSTER SQUARE, and 11, 12 & 13 ROSE ST., NEWGATE STREET, E.C.



ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES



'IXL" BRAND.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" BRAND.

Every Box warranted perfect and well finished.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" BRAND.

Can be had from all Wholesale Houses in England.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" BRAND.

Should be used by every Chemist who likes a good article.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES, "IXL" BRAND,

Can be had from all Wholesale Houses in Ireland.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" BRAND.

Are Strong, Substantial, Clean, and uniformly Good.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" BRAND.

Can be had from all Wholesale Houses in Scotland.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES, "IXL" BRAND

Are not weak, brittle, flimsy, rough and unreliable.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" BRAND.

Can be had from all Wholesale Houses in the Colonies.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES, "IXL" BRAND,

Are Manufactured by AYRTON & SAUNDERS, Liverpool.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES. "IXL" B

Over 25.000 gross of Stock Sizes always ready.

ENGLISH WILLOW BOXES, "IXL" BRAND

Orders for Stock Sizes dispatched same day as received.

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Orders for Special Sizes made and sent within three days.

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When ordering, specify this Brand and you will be pleased.

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GENUINE

Dalmatian, from Closed Flowers. In Original Kegs, 160s. per cwt., 1s. 8d. per lb.

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HARD LUSTROUS ENAMEL,

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For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry
with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large
Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WBITE, PAINTS & COLOURS OF ALL KINES.

MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE, In Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.

HIGH-CLASS

Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators, &c. OIL BOILERS, REFINERS, & MERCHANTS Export Or ders receive special and prompt attention. COLOUR OF PAINT.

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or bound to take the lead, as they afford such satisfaction and delight to consumers, heing immediately covered with a desse mass of flies when opened out. Dealers, too, discover to their amazement that they require no pushing whatever—sinply letting ge, when, like a mountain stream, the trade goes hriskly on, gathering volume on its way. TEM of these papers are used in the time that ONE of the old sort was lying shout, and TEM times the number of people use them, as the flies spare nohody, and Grocers, Confectioners, Butchers, Bakers, Milk Dealers, and Greengrocers, who suffer most, dare not have dead poisoned flies lying over their stock. The papers are as clean to handle as a sheet of note-paper, and are packed in a thoroughly respectable manner, making them fit to be sold in the best establishments.

There is no price marked upon them, but the proprietor considers that a halfpenny is a good charge to make, as the consumption is so very free.

4/6 per gross; 10 gross, 4/-; 25 gross, 3/6; 21 per cent. or cash with order, and please note that no lower rate per gross will be charged for any larger quantities.

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GLUE.

In 1d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. Bottles.

CHEAPEST AND STRONGEST ADHESIVES IN THE MARKET.

Warranted Absolutely Free from Acid.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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CONCENTRATED FLUID SHEEP DIP

USED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ADVANTAGES.—It is NON-POISONOUS, except to Insect life; safe and easy to use; cleanses the wool, and promotes its growth; only requires cold water to mix; is the cheapest and best Dip in the market.

ONE GALLON WILL DIP ONE HUNDRED SHEEP.

Wholesale Prices—In Strong Iron Drums, per 4/ gall., drums free; or in 40 gallon Casks, per 3/6 gall., casks free.

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FOR

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

Agents Wanted in every Town. Handbills, with Name and Address, supplied gratis.

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I have great pleasure in saying that your Quinine Tonic Ball exceeded my anticipations. Horses in low condition, and those recovering from illness, showed marked improvement after treatment with them. The Quinine Tonic Ball should prove a boon to all owners of horses.



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GELATINE CAPSULED HORSE BALLS

Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, and Worm Balls.

GABRIEL & TROKE WERE THE FIRST MAKERS OF GELATINE CAPSULED HORSE BALLS.

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PURE GRAIN SPIRIT 56 O.P., B.P.... 18/5 Do. Do. DOUBLE DISTILLED

Cash with Order. Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

SAMPLES FREE.

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SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 19/-, 56 o.p.; 19/6, 60 o.p. Cash with order. Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

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W. H. B. WHITE {put up in 2-1b. parcels in cases of W. H. B. REFINED {in 2-1b. cakes in cases 130 lbs. 1-1b., ½-1b. 54 lbs.

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PARAFFINE WAX, Refined, all Grades.

We will deliver our goods in 5-cwt. lots ex quay, in any city which is the Ter-minus of a Steamship Line throughout the Kingdom, without trouble or expense to the Buyer.

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OZOKERITE.

CARNAUBA, or BRAZIL WAX.

JAPAN WAX in Cases.

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CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

60 o.p , 18/9 per 56 o.p., 18/3 per gall. HTIW ORDER. CASH

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PLASTERS.

For excellent finish and carefully selected White Felt our Plasters will be found equal to the best produced; in adhesiveness and flexibility they surpass all other nakes. We make them antiseptic, which is a very valuable and desirable quality.

In glass-top boxes, containing 144 Plasters. Thin 1/8, Thick 2/4 per box.

2/3 per dozen boxes. THIN (in boxes containing 12 Plasters) ... 4/6 ,, 2/10 ,, 5/8 ,, 24 12 24 THIOK " .. Smaller Corn Plasters (12 in a box). Thin 2/3, Thick 2/10 dozen. Plain or Arnicated.

KID CORN PLASTERS.

Round or oval (12 in a box), 2/3 per dozen boxes. Subject to Discount.

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Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Ronge, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6s. 6 Pout Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.

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American Refined Petroleum.

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"I have found 145 rats killed in my farm buildings by it."—C. Wilson Offord.

"It is the most certain remedy I have ever tried. Little pellets about, the size of a pea are put in the rat holes or in their runs. I destroyed over 300 rats from one dressing with it."—C. Cook. Grange Farm, Ellesmere, Salop, It is, without doubt, the best ever introduced. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., of Chemists.

SANFORD'S MICE POISON for Houees, Buildings, Corn Stacks, &c. Cannot be excelled. Has given entire satisfaction for the past 39 years. In packets 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s., each, with directions for use, of SANFORD & SON, Sandy, Beds, Liberal terms to Chemists. Wholesale of Barclay & Son, Sanger & Son, Newbery & Sons, Edwards, and others, London (England).

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Country orders for original packages included in public sale purchases at fractional

LE DENTIFRICE REEB (Marque de la Cigogne "Stork" Trade Mark)

Possesses an exquisite and penetrating perfume. Keeps the teeth healthy and white. It is a certain preservative for the teeth and an infallible cure for all dental affections.

Bottles at 1/8, 3/4, 5/6, 9/6, and 16/. Discount according to quantity.

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PERFUMES, No. 30.

FIFTY KINDS. 98. for 20 oz., Carriage Paid.

Samples of any kind for 2 stamps.

When buying, compare my Perfumes with other makers', and buy the best.

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London Agents_Messrs, BAISS BROS. & CO., Mr. WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

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Prepared from the finest English Lavender and other most choice Scents.

176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.

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CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

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QUOTATIONS FREE ON BOAFD HAMBURG AND OTHER PORTS.

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BLEACHED AND ABSORBENT WOOLS,

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6s. per Dozen net cash.

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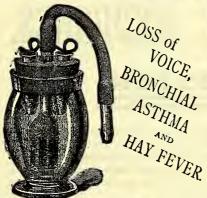
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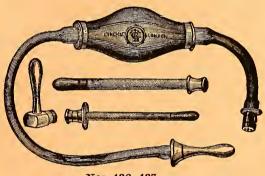


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